

NISHING (BANGNI) LANGUAGE GUIDE

**EDITED BY
Prof. S.N. Goswami**

**PHILOLOGICAL SECTION
DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH
Government of Arunachal Pradesh
ITANAGAR**

NISHING (BANGNI) LANGUAGE GUIDE

[The book is prepared on the findings of field study conducted during a workshop of the Officers of the Philological Section organised at Seppa in the month of November, 1994.]

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ITANAGAR**

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PREFACE

Arunachal Pradesh is very rich for its beautiful natural landscape and languages. Most of these languages have good number of spoken varieties; which are scattered and flourished mostly on the lips of the people. Excepting a few languages and dialects all others are still waiting the scope for academic development. The Philological Section of the Research Department had started to do something in this regard, and now, under the dynamic leadership of the Director of Research has taken up some ambitious schemes to do something solid works for the development of these languages. Under such programme a linguistic workshop and training was organised in the month of November, 1994 at Seppa. Dr. D. K. Duarah, Assistant Director of Research (Culture) who has holding the charge of the Philological Section, was involved as a Co-ordinator of the entire programme:

The aim and objective of the camp was to motivate the Language Officers of the Research Department for meaningful field investigation from the Linguistic viewpoints. Besides Dr. Duarah, six language Officers Shri W. Rekhung, Shri A. Megu, Shri V. Landi, Shri K. Pertin, Shri P. B. Kebnang and Shri B. Sima joined the workshop as participants. Dr. P. K. Surtikar, District Research Officer of Seppa also helped the team in

various ways specially in data collection programme from the villages. Moreover, all the participants worked very sincerely for taking the dictation of the local spoken Nishings (Bangni) with the help of the informants from morning to evening with about two hours break as Lunch time.

Later on, an intensive comparative linguistic data spoken by the Nishings of Lower Subansiri district (Upper belt) and East Kameng district was collected by Sri P. K. Kebnang, Language Officer, Ziro and Sri B. Sima, Language Officer, Seppa respectively with the help of some informants of other areas. Finally, a comparative vocabulary listing of Papum Pare (Lower belt) published in the book titled "Nishi Language Guide" by Shri A. Tayeng. Then a very brief skeleton of the grammar was prepared on analysing the data collection during field studies at Seppa by myself. Afterward, Shri P. K. Kebnang, Language Officer, Ziro who was well versed in the Nishing language was consulted for giving a final shape of the grammar portion of the book.

This is an elementary type of grammar of the Nishings Language. At this stage, it is also not possible to introduce the linguistic technic's elaborately. One purpose is to give a general idea of the grammatical rules of the language so that reading materials may be prepared in this language for teaching Nishings to the children in Primary Schools. Moreover, this type of grammar will be considered as a tool of learning the language for

the non-native speakers of Nishings: Therefore, we had to think seriously about the standard dialect and associated dialects of Nishings. This way, after serious thinking and thorough discussion a brief grammar of the Nishings has been prepared with the data given as second part of the book. No doubt, it is very difficult to prepare a grammar on a spoken language as it varies from place to place, but we are to depend more on the spoken variety, which is spoken very widely and this way gains more popularity.

The book is completed in two parts :—Grammar and Vocabulary list. In the last one page is added to give the names and addresses of the main informants: We tried to make it useful one, but we could presume our limitations. There might have some defects, which may directly be informed to the publisher for the improvements of the book in its next edition: This is, perhaps, the bias although to prepare grammar on the findings of such workshop: The persons concerned will be grateful to receive constructive criticism of the book with proper suggestions as the department will take up some other such schemes of preparations of grammar of many other Arunachali languages.

Least but not the last we much express our sincere gratefulness to the Research Directorate for giving us this scope of doing something for the development of Arunachali language.

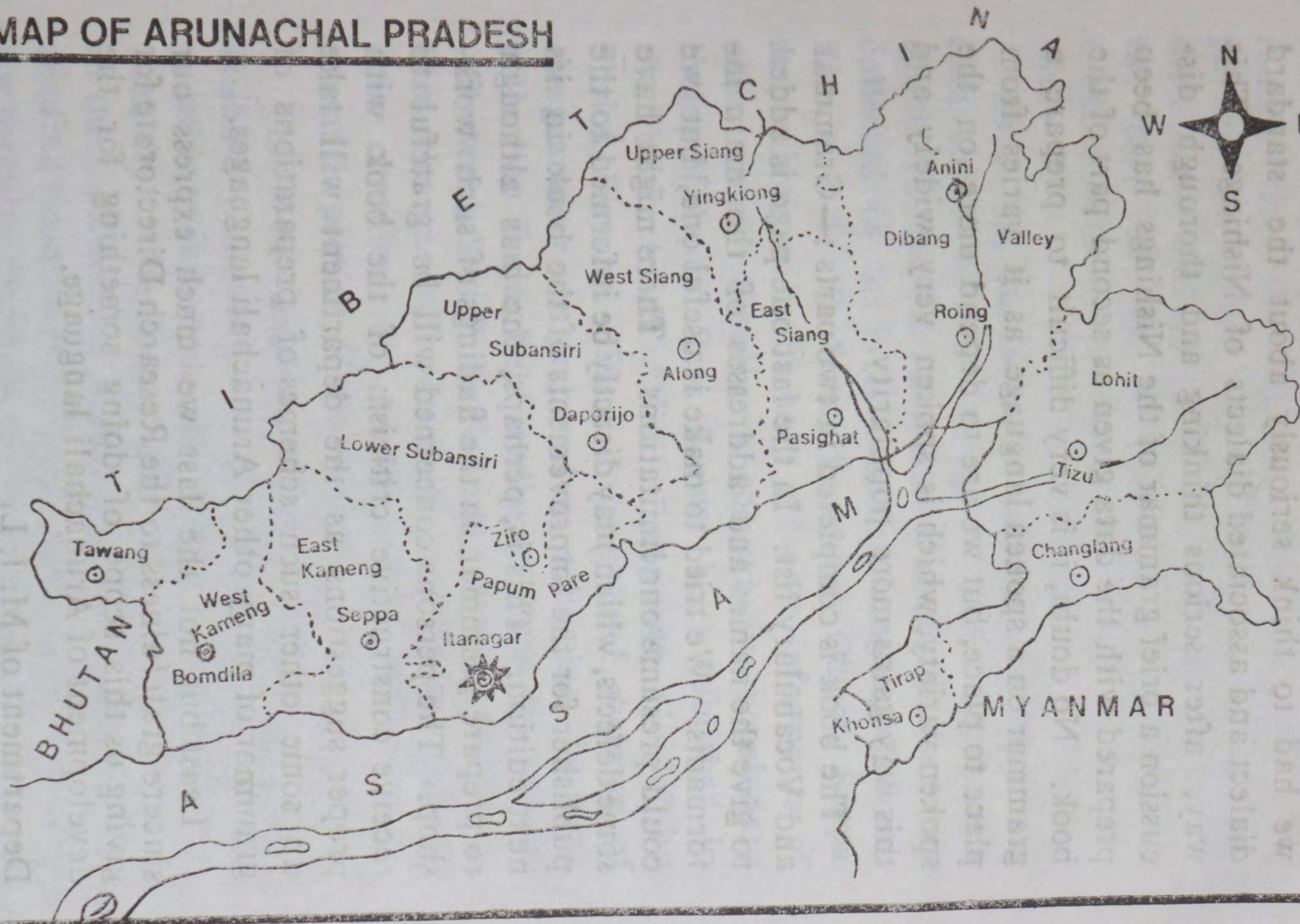
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MAP OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH



CO-ORDINATOR's NOTE

The present book entitled "*Nishing (Bangni) Languge Guide*" is the outcome of a "Workshop cum Survey of Minor Languages" organised as per provision of the AOP for 1994-95 at Seppa, headquarters of the East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh for a week from 21st November, 1994. The workshop was conducted under the direction and supervision of Dr. S. N. Goswami, Rabindra Nath Tagore Professor, Department of Modern Indian Languages, Gauhati University, Guwahati-14, Assam ; which was attended by 6 (six) Language Officers viz S/Sri W. Rekhung, A. Megu, V. Landi, K. Pertin, P. K. Kebnang and B. Sima ; out of the 10 (ten) officers of the Philological Section of the Department.

The workshop cum survey of minor languages, first of this kind organise in the history of the Philological Section, was inaugurated by the Chief Guest Sri Dera Natung, the then Hon'ble Minister of Art & Culture, Social Welfare ; and presently Minister of Research, IPR etc. on 21st November/94. The inaugural function was presided over by Sri P. K. Gupta, IAS, the then Deputy Commissioner, Seppa and attended by the District head of the departments and other officials. Prof. S. N. Goswami was the Guest of Honour of the function.

In the workshop, both theoretical as well as practical training was given to the Language Officers to acquaint them with the present trends of linguistic research. Data were collected from the different informants at Seppa and also from the nearby Nishing-Bangni villages. Each language Officer had prepared a report on compilation of the field data which are subsequently analysed and scrutinised ; and prepared a consolidated preliminary report. Afterwards, an indepth field investigation was conducted by Sri B. Sima, Language Officer, Seppa in Seppa area and Sri P. B. Kebnang, Language Officer, Ziro in Koloriang area of the Lower Subansiri district. Then a comparative study of Nishing language is made with the material published in the book '*Nishi language guide*' by Sri A. Tayeng. The manuscript so prepared was finally edited by Prof. S. N. Goswami:

In organisation of the workshop, I have received help and cooperation from different individuals and authorities. I would like to express my gratefulness to Prof. S. N. Goswami for his kind acceptance of our request to conduct the workshop and also for editing of the manuscript. I am also grateful to Sri A. Tayeng, Director of Research for assigning me to look after the Philological Section and also to co-ordinate this workshop. My sincere thanks are also due to Dr. P. K. Surtikar, the then District Research Officer, Seppa and his staffs for their active co-operation and help extended during the entire

period of workshop: The Language Officers participated in the workshop also deserve special thanks for enthusiasm and sincerity they have shown in the workshop. This has encouraged the authority to organise such course in future.

Dr. D. K. Duarah

Asstt: Director of Research (Culture)
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar.

INTRODUCTION

The Nishings (Bangni) is an important tribe of Arunachal Pradesh having a total number of 1,39,856 population, who are the permanent residents of East Kameng, Lower Subansiri and Papum Pare districts. The tribe identify themselves as Nishings, which is spelt as Nishi/Nissi by different writers in many other places. The tribe utter the word as Nishings and in East Kameng called themselves Nishing Bangni or Bangni. The Nishing or Nishings Bangni is used by the tribe very widely for which, it may be presumed that the Nissi was written without proper field investigation.

Another interesting question comes into the minds of researchers regarding the use of the term Bangni, which is used to mean the Nishings of East Kameng district. Even the tribe living in this area identify themselves as "Bangni" or "Nishings Bangni". They use both the terms and it creates some confusion in the minds of the researchers. There are little differences between them culturally. From their social customs, traditional behaviour and other faiths and beliefs it appear that both these two groups undoubtedly belong to the same tribe with some variation in their speech. Only difference is observed in their spoken tongue, which again, appears as dialectal variations. So, the language of the Nishings or Nishing Bangni is called Nishing language, which

have three variations and each variety may be termed as dialect of the Nishings.

There is another problem to give the status of standard dialect of these three varieties of Nishing. In such situations researchers are to consider many points regarding its popularity, sweetness, eligibility etc. The dialect which is very widely spoken and quite eligible to the speakers of other dialectal areas and also could command some feeling of unity etc. among the entire tribe is generally considered as popular. Moreover, that particular spoken variety of the speech draws some sentimental attraction of the majority of all those dialect speakers as one community in the prevalent socio-cultural situations. From the academic view points that particular widely spoken dialect is called the standard dialect among those varieties and this is done absolutely from the academic and linguistic view points. Such things to be taken into consideration specially in case of spoken i.e., unwritten language. Here in case of the Nishings (Bangni) or Nishings language all these points will come up and the spoken variety of Nishings in Lower Subansiri and Papum Pare districts may be considered as standard Nishings. This standard dialect is to be used for writing purposes.

Here in this study, the researchers have collected data from three different spoken varieties of Nishings and these are indicated in the book itself, but the grammar is prepared on the basis of the standard variety, which is very widely spoken by the Nishings or Nishing Bangni.

PART : A

GRAMMAR

PHONOLOGY

The Nishings (Bangni) language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman group of Sino-Tibetan family of the language. It has some tones like other a few languages of this group, but the tonal variations are not possible to indicate in the words of the language on technical difficulties like the tonal languages, such as, Boro and Meitei or Manipuri. Here the grammatical features are discussed in the following pages.

Phonemes or Essential Sounds : The Nishing (Bangni) language possesses twenty-five essential sounds i.e. the phonemes in total, out of which six are vowel and nineteen are consonants.

Vowels : In Nishings (Bangni) the vowels are i e a o u and i. According to the pronunciation i.e. articulation and place of production and the tongue position these vowels may be shown as below—

	Front	Central	Back
High	i	i	u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

The vowels *i* and *e* are produced at the front of the tongue; *u* and *o* at the back of the tongue, *i* and *a* at the central of the tongue.

For writing convenience these vowels may be arranged like this—

a	e	i	o	u	i
आ	ऐ	अि	ओ	अु	अि

There is another central vowel *é* ए pronounced with mouth shaped as in case of ordinary *e* keeping lips in position and the tongue drawn slightly back. It is very difficult to indicate these central vowels in writings without modified Roman scripts as shown above. All these vowels are articulated with the lips in position for the corresponding consonant phonemes with tongue. Lengthening of vowels is quite significant in this language.

Consonants : The Nishing (Bangni) possesses the following consonants—*k kh g ñ c ch j ñ t d n p t b m l r y h*. These may be shown as below with Hindi letters for a comparison and better understanding.

k	kh	g	ñ	c	ch	j	ñ	t	d	n
क	ख	ग	ङ	च	छ	ज	ञ	त	द	न
p	f	b	m	y	r	l	h			
प	फ	ब	म	य	र	ल	ह			

All these consonants are produced in the mouth cavity, where the tongue, teeth, alveolar i.e. gum of the teeth velar, palate, larynx etc; become very active in the production of the consonant phonemes. According to the place of production

and nature of articulation all these consonant may be shown as below :

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop voiced	r b	t d	c j	k g	
Unvoiced	f		ch	kh	
Nasal	m	n	ñ	ŋ	
Fricative					h
Lateral		l			
Trill		r			
Semi vowel		y			

Note : [i] In writing some new devices are to be followed to indicate the actual pronunciation of the phonemes indicated with modified Roman scripts as given below :—

ng	for	ñ	ङ	as in sabing	‘goat’
				nyirung	‘ear’
ny	for	ñ	अ	as in nyi	‘man’
				enyé	‘eye’

[ii] There are a few words in Nishing [Bangni] where kh ख and f फ consonant phonemes are available. But the consonant phonemes are used only in a few words and this restricted use gives some clue to think that the words with these two phonemes are perhaps loan words in Nishings [Bangni]

kh : ikh ‘dog’

f : nyifang ‘wife’

nyifang dobu ‘married man’

CLUSTER : The Nishing [Bangni] language shows both vowel clusters and consonant clusters:

Vowel clusters

ai	alai	'grand father'
ao	ao	'high'
au	au	'tall'
ia	beyianam	'condemn'
ec	jee	'green'
ei	ei	'stop'
oi	koi	'big'
ou	oum	'three'
ui	ui	'blood'

Consonant clusters

lek	chikkar	'cold'
gl	hoglo	'where'
ngkh	langkh-tal	'behind'
ngk	nipangku	'general/common'
gk	e-egko	'latrine'
ngg	hinggup	'careful'
ngu	jangna	'healthy'
	bangni	'person'
ngp	langpo	'neck'
ngh	dingho	'dry meat'
ngf	fangfu	'old woman'
ngr	ungra	'inside'
ngt	rungtar	'deaf'
nk	chinkibo	'weak'
nn	rinnam	'spend'
ny	penyo	'small basket'
pn	kapnam	'weep'

bn	yubnam	'sleep'
mch	komchi	'morning'
mt	lamta	'road'
md	tamdirnam	'tremble'
mp	nampum	'village'
	hemponam	'enjoy'
mb	gumber	'lip'
	ambing	'rice'
rr	gorra	'neighbour'
mny	hemnyim	'girl'
rn	narnam	'credit'
rp	harpo	'thigh'
	kerpuh	'bed'
rb	garbang/garbi	'shoulder'
ry	aliryu	'harmful'
rm	berme	'brother's son'
ll	allam ta	'foot pooh'
ln	alnam	'glad'
lp	alpa	'good'

Sallabic Types :

Words in Nishings [Bangni] consist of one or more than one syllable. The maximum number of syllables in a Nishings word appears as five.

e	'that'
aro	'tomorrow'
an	'mother'
hem	'child'
emipar	'family'
duripolu	'autumn'
nosoconam	'dance'
akumalpanam	'add'

Words in Nishings are two types, open and close syllable. Words end in a vowel is called open syllabic words while words end in a consonant is called close syllabic words:

There are six types of open syllables in Nishings as V, VV, VCV, CVCV, CVCCV and CVCVCV [V-Vowel and C-consonant]

V	é	'bamboo'
VV	vi	'blood'
VCV	eri	'horn'
CVCV	lechi	'finger'
CVCCV	mindí	'buffalo'
CVCVCV	doclobo	'thief'

There are six types of close syllables in Nishing as VC, CVC, VCVC, CVCVC, VCCVC and CVCCVC.

VC	an	'mother'
CVC	nam	'house'
VCVC	epin	'bed'
CVCVC	bemin	'song'
VCCVC	ambing	'rice'
CVCCVC	nampum	'village'

NUMBER :

Like other languages Nishings [Bangni] words show two numbers—singular and plural. Plurality is not a grammatical feature in the language. It is expressed by suffixing certain word on particle, which is called plural marker. Since the language shows some spoken varieties the grammar also varies from area to area.

The plural markers in Nishings are -ja, -jala, -araala, jak while in East Kameng and Lower Subansiri Districts such plural markers in Nishings are -tulu, -ata, -molung, -tunglung. All these plural markers mean many, much, more.

Similarly numerals and quantity words are also used to indicate plurality and quantity in Nishings. In such cases plural markers are not suffixed to the noun or pronoun.

Plural markers -ja, jak, -jala, -tulu, -ata are used to indicate plurality of the words which mean human beings, big animals while -molong, -tunglung are suffixed to the inanimate objects:

bangni	'man'	bangni jala/tulu/ate/halung
nyegako	'boy'	nyegako jala/tulu/ata/halung
nyeme	'woman'	nyeme jala/tulu/ata/halung
hem	'child'	hem jala/tulu/ata/halung
sé	'cow'	sejala/tulu/ata/halung
sebi	'monkey'	sebi jala/tulu/ata/halung
sabing	'goat'	sabing jala/tulu/ata/halung
set	'elephant'	set jala/tulu/ata/halung
siyal	'fox'	siyal jala/tulu/ata/halung
gora	'horse'	gora jala/tulu/ata/halung
berme	'younger sister'	berme jala/tulu/ata/halung

All these words also take ja plural marker to indicate plurality.

tabil	'make'	tabil ara ala/molong
agu	'house'	aguare ala/tunglung
kitab	'book'	kitab araala/molung/ tunglung

peta	'bird'	peta araala/tulu/ata
upu	'arrow'	upu araala/tulu/ata
alyo	'dao'	alyo araala/tulu/ata

When the numerals are used to mean plural it takes place as suffix to the nominals araala is suffixed to indicate more in quantity as in asi araala water more/much; aping araala 'rice more/much'.

GENDER:—

There is no grammatical gender in Nishings [Bangni]: There are two principal devices to distinguish the gender.

In case of human beings gender is indicated by different words on by the kinship terms.

Masc.		Fem.	
ab/abu/abo	'father'	an/ane/ana	'mother'
ebi	'brother'	anyi	'sister'
bor	'brother's son'	berme	'brother's daughter'
nyle	'husband'	nyefang	'wife'

Sometimes in case of human beings also gender is indicated by suffixing the words nyiga 'male' and nyim 'female' to the words of common gender.

hem-nyiga	'child male'	hem-nyim	'child female'
	or		or
	'boy'		'girl'

nyiga-ko	'son/boy'	nyim-ko	'daughter/girl'
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There are some other gender markers in Nishings such as tipo, dipo, po for masculine and tine; dine, ne for feminine.

sét tipo	'elephant male'	sét tine	'elephant female'
midi dipo	'vulture male'	midi dine	'vulture female'
bengpo	'he goat'	bengne	'she goat'
ropo	'hen male- cock'	rope	'hen female- hen'
dompo	'deer male'	domne	'deer female'
rogpo	'pig male'	rogne	'pig female'

Note : In Nishings very often masculine nouns end in -bu/bo, pu/po, -ga and feminine nouns end in -ne, -me.

eki kibu/ikh kibu	'dog male'
eki kin/ikh dine	'dog female'
ropo/rokpo	'cock'
rone/rokne	'hen'
sudum dumpu	'deer male'
sudum dumne	'deer female'

CASE : There are seven cases in Nishings [Bangni] viz.; Nominative [subject], Accusative [object], Instrumental [agontive], Dative [purposive], Ablative [separative], Genitive [possessive] and Locative [location].

The Nominative is the case of surface object of a sentence. It takes place first in the arrangement of words in a sentence. Sometimes it is unmarked and sometimes it takes suffix é.

Without suffix { Ram apin duden 'Ram eats rice'
me tab mingdén 'he kills a snake'

Suffix é—nyié namlo doden 'the man lives in the house'

The Accusative is the case of the direct object of the verb. It follows the nominative i.e. subject in a sentence. Sometimes it is indicated without suffix while sometimes it takes suffix em.

Without suffix :

Ram amne [meam] 'Ram gives him money'

tanka/toka bibo

ngo futbol sopin 'I had played football'

With suffix ém :

no peta ém kad nére 'do you see the bird'

The Instrumental is the case of instrument with the help of which the action mentioned by the verb is performed. It is an agent by which the subject performed his action. It takes suffix bo, nge.

Ram taenbo angdo 'Ram goes by train'

ngo lebingé dindén 'I eat with right hand'

The Dative is the case of indirect object of the verb which is indicated by suffixing gab, gabo.

ngo nyigab isi/issi 'I brought water for
betan the man'

Ram miga kaonyiga- 'Ram buys book for
gabo kitab rebipa his son'

The Ablative is the case of separation from the source in performing the action mentioned by the verb. It is indicated by the suffix loge/aloge and talo/ala/balo:

me Itanagar loge/lok 'he has come from
kehepa Itanagar'

me Itanagar ala angpa 'he comes from
Itanagar'

Note : In East Kameng foothill area ablative suffix in Nishings [Bangni] shows some peculiar use ; suffix -talo indicates separation from high place, ala indicates separation from level place and -balo indicates separation from low place.

The genitive case indicates the preceding noun or pronoun as the possession of something. It is expressed either without any suffix or by suffixing ga, ge.

Without suffix :—

no nam hoglo	‘where is your house’
ngo anne/ané dogu	‘my mother is cooking
modung do	rice’

With suffix :—

sita mige berme	‘Sita is my sister’
nyra logé sécha nge	‘the wolf comes out of
linpan	the jungle’
mége	‘his/her’
noge	‘yours’

The locative indicates the location or place of a person, animal, thing or time of the action of performance expressed by the verb. It is indicated by the suffix lo, be ho, te. These suffixes are used in different dialect areas of the Nishings [Bangni] language:

kobung ngé ung lo doden	‘the rat lives in the
	hole’
ngo kalkatta be dopaṅna	‘I live in Calcutta’
kalkatta be ngo dopaṅna	‘I live in Calcutta’
aru ho	‘in the morning’
kilu pulo ho	‘in the last month’

Instr: ngu/ngo legab 'by me' ngul legab 'by us'
 Dat. ngam/ngo gab 'to me' ngulam/ngul gab 'to us'
 Abl: ngakgo/ 'from me' ngulgolog/ 'from us'
 ngakgolo ngul golo
 Gen. ngog/ngag 'mine' ngulge 'ours'
 Loc. ngalo/ngoglo 'in me' ngolo/ngulho 'in us'

Second personal pronoun

Singular

Plural

Nom. no 'you' nul 'you'
 Acc. nam 'you' nulé 'you'
 Instr: nuyo/no legab 'by you' nulu/nul 'by you'
 legab
 Dat: nam/namyu 'to you' nulam/nulgab 'to you'
 Abl: nogolog/nok 'from you' nulgolog 'from you'
 golog
 Gen: nogé 'yours' nulgé 'yours'
 Loc: nolo/no uralo 'in you' nul lo/nulho 'in you'

Third personal pronoun

Singular

Plural

Nom: mé/mé 'he/she' malu/bul/bule 'they'
 Acc. miam/mean him/her' mulam/bulam 'them'
 Instr. milegab/ 'by him/her' mullegab/ 'by them'
 meglegab bul legab
 Dat. migam/ 'to him/her' mulgab/ 'to them'
 mégam bulgab
 Abl: miglog/ 'from him/ mulgolok/ 'from them'
 méglog her' bulgolok

Gen. mige/mége 'his/her' mulge/bulge 'theirs'
 Loc. milo/mélo 'in him/her' mul lo/bullo 'in them'

Demonstrative :—

si/so 'this' simili/somila 'these'

PRONOUN :

The personal pronouns are distinguished in three ways : first person, second person and third person. The first person refers to the speaker himself i.e. first personal pronoun, the listener refer to the second personal pronoun and all other pronouns are third personal pronouns.

The plural forms are formed by adding different suffixes in different personal pronouns.

Singular		Plural	
ngo/ngu	'I'	ngolu/ngule/ngul	'we'
no/nu	'you'	nule/nul	'you all'
mi/mé	'he/she'	malu/bule/bul	'they'

Note :— The pronoun forms are not common in all the Nishings [Bangni] speech varieties, different forms are used in different places. But the form shown above as first alternative is used very widely:

DECLENSION

First personal pronoun

Nom.	ngo	'I'	ngule/ngul	'we'
Acc.	ngam	'me'	ngulam/ngule	'us'
é/allo	'that'		émili/alloné	'those' [level]
té	'that'		témili	: [up hill]
be	'that'		be milé	: [down/low hill]

ADJECTIVE

Adjectives indicate the quality, quantity and other such peculiarities of the nouns. They are four types : quality, quantity, demonstrative and interrogative.

In this language the adjectival term i.e. adjective word always takes place after the noun or the qualifying object.

nyi albo—man good i.e. 'good man'

isi agubo/agu—water hot 'hot water'

kolom karu/alama—pen bad 'bad pen'

Note :—To form comparative degree *ya* is added to the adjective in certain variety of Nishings. Similarly *yiden/yadén* is added to the person or thing to express comparative degree. *Yachuk/janbo* is also added to the noun to express superlative degree in Nishings. These comparative and superlative markers are not common throughout the Nishings speaking area. It varies from place to place.

VERB :—The verb system in the Nishings [Bangni] language is simple like other languages of this group.

There is no differences of number and persons of verb forms in Nishings. The same verb form is used in all the three persons both in singular and plural numbers. Of course verb forms are distinguished in different tenses. Tense system is also very simple—present, past and future.

The present and past tense have some sub-divisions, such as; simple or indefinite, continuous and perfect while future has only two types i.e. simple future and continuous future. But the same verb form is used in each tense in all persons.

PRESENT TENSE

Simple present :—

Singular : ngo poridon 'I read'

no/nu poridon 'You read'

mi/mé poridon 'he/she reads'

Plural : ngule/ngolu poridon 'we read'

nule/nul poridon 'you read'

malu/bule poridon 'they read'

Similarly : ngo dédin 'I eat'

no/nu dédin 'you eat'

mi/mé dédin 'he/she eats'

ngule/ngolu dédin 'we eat'

nule/nul dédin 'you eat'

malu/bule dédin 'they eat'

Present continuous :—

ngo pori rudungdén 'I am reading'

ngule/ngolu pori rudingdén 'we are reading'

no/nu pori rudingdo 'you are reading'

nule/nul pori rudingdo 'you are reading'

mi/mé pori rudingdo 'he/she is reading'

malu/bule pori rudingdo 'they are reading'

Present perfect :—

ngo poritén 'I have read'

nuke/ngolu poritén 'we have read'

no/nu pori neen 'you have read'
nule/nul pori neen 'you have read'
mi/mé pori neen 'he/she has read'
malu/bule pori neen 'they have read'

Other examples :—

ngo déden 'I eat'
no/nu skul bé angdon 'you go to school'
Petange jardin 'birds fly'
nule/ngolu nam é saka dungden 'we are helping at
home'
mi/mé dududo/dudumén 'he/she is eating'
nyiné/bangni achin déneen 'the man has eaten
rice'
ngo shillong bologe hayekan 'I have come from
Shillong'
ngo lamta ham ngegah téba 'I have lost my way'

PAST TENSE

Simple past :—

Singular : ngo binin pan 'I sang'
no/nu bimin pen 'you sang'
mi/mé bimin pan 'he/she sang'
Plural : ngule/ngolu binin pan 'we sang'
nule/nul binin pan 'you sang'
malu/bule bimin pan 'they sang'

Past continuous :

ngo liki-kingdun ten/ngo hidung ten 'I was
writing'
no/nu liki-kingdun pan/ngo hidung pan 'you
were writing'

no/nu liki-kingdun pan/mi/mé hidung pan 'he/
she was writing'

Past perfect :—

ngo sopsopén 'I had played'

no/nu sopén 'you had played'

mi/mé sapan 'he/she had played'

ngule/ngolu sopén 'we had played'

nule/nul sapan 'you had played'

malu/bule sapan 'they had played'

Other examples :

ngo futbol sopén 'I had played football'

mi/mé achin dépan 'he had eaten rice'

malu/bule esiteng pan 'they had drunk water'

ngo épan 'I want'

petange jarkan 'birds flew'

petange jardanam 'birds were flying'

Rekhung édanam 'Rekhung was going'

Simple future :

ngo éta yen 'I shall go'

no/nu éta yen 'you will go'

mi/mé éta yen 'he/she will go'

ngule/ngolu éta yen 'we shall go'

nule/nul éta yan 'you will go'

mule/bule éta yen 'they will go'

Note : In certain area towards Lower Subansiri the verb form 'angterin is used in place of éta yan'

Future continuous :

ngo édum tayen 'I shall be going'

no/nu édum tayen 'you will be going'

mi/mé édum tayen 'he/she will be going'
ngule/nglu édum tayen 'we shall be going'
nule/nul édum tayen 'you will be going'
mule/bule édum tayen 'they will be going'

Note : In certain area towards Lower Subansiri the verb form 'angdung térin' is used in place of 'édum tayen'

Other examples :

ngo nam alo dodung terim 'I shall be staying
at home'

ngoga myifang hepe géchi ea 'my wife will also
come here'

aro lako mobanang parti galare nogale tengki
batana 'sometimes in puja and party I will taste
Apang with you'

Note : The verb suffixes don/do, ten/neen, pan/
ten, yen etc. are used in different tenses in the verbs
in Nishings. But some other suffixes are also
used in different dialect areas of the language.

NEGATIVES :

Negative is formed by using negative particle
'ma' which is also appeared as 'ram' in some
dialect areas of the Nishings:

ngo domadén/ngo daram 'I do not eat'

no beman ngo chang ma 'I don't understand
you'

no anek ma/ngo eri méréma : 'I am in no hurry'

ngo ang-nyu ma 'I cannot walk fast'

ngo ham loma 'I don't agree'

ngo so hama/harem 'I did not come'

ngo écin dékiram 'I shall not eat rice'

Note : There are some other particles like negative particle to use different sentences.

When something is asked i.e. in interrogative sentence to mean question or asking something generally ré/ri suffix is used in a sentence, but there are some exception. Sometimes this particle is not used. Similarly the particle to expresses the imperative sentence, and it is used at the end of the sentence.

no/nu biming ningre ? 'will you sing ?'

no/nu ngam afar seka pare ? 'will you help me ?'

no/nu ale dere ? 'how are you ?'

no/nu Itanagar angdinere ? 'Are you going to Itanagar ?'

doa to 'sit down'

so ható 'come here'

isi banglak to 'bring water'

PART : B

LIST OF WORDS

1. MAN & SOCIETY

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
(a) General :	Nipangku	Emik-Ariap	Emi-Parpang
Family	Emipar	Emik-Ariap	Emik-Ariap
Village	Nampum	Nampam	Nampum
(b) Relationship			
Husband	Nyol	Nyw/u/ Nyiga	Nyolu
Wife	Nyihing	Nyifang	Niffang
Son	Nyiga-ko	Ku-Nyigo	Kao
Daughter	Nyem-ko	Ku-Nyime	Kao Nyime
Father	Ab	Abu	Abo
Mother	Au	Aul	Ama
Brother (elder)	Ebi	Abang	Abang
Brother (younger)	Bor	Bru/Boru	Beiru/Boru
Sister (elder)	Anyi	Anyi	Amiye
Sister (younger)	Berme	Barme	Berme

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Brother's (son)	Bor	Boru/Bru	Beru
Brother's (daughter)	Nerme	Barme	Barme
Sister's (son)	Ko	Dungne-Ku	Kao
Sister's (daughter)	Ko	Dungney- Ku-nyime	Kao
Lover	Anyarab	Anyanam	Anyana
Beloved	Anyaya- nam	Pak nam	Anyanam
Friend	Ajn	Arum	Ajn
Partner	Ajn	Ajn	Ajn
Enemy	Haha- nem	Mibo/ Nyimak	Nimok
Neighbour	Gorra	Kepar- yeyar	Dengrehra
(c) Age of life			
Child	Hem	Hemi	Hajang
Boy	Hem- nyiga	Himi- nyiga	Kao-nyiga
Girl	Hem- nyim	Hemi- nyime	Kao-nyime
Grown- up-Girl	Ni jar	Nyijar/ Nyimom	Ate/Nimona
Young- man	Ya:Pa	Ya:Pa/ Ya mi	Ya Pa

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4

Man (old) Nyikam Nyulo/ Nyikam/

Gate

Nyikam

Woman
(old) Hog

Fangfu/
Hanghu

Dene

(d) Conditions of life :

Bachelor

Ya!Pa

Pabi

Yapa

Virgin

Nyijar

Nyijar/
Nimom

Nimom

Married
(man)

Nyihinam

Nyifang
dobu

Nifang-Kaos
dona

Married
(women)

Den

Dene

Nilo-Dona

Healthy

Ega-al-do

Ayak-Ale-
bu/Jangtang

Ayak-Ale-
bo Jangna

Fat

Pot

Pote

Potene

Lean

Human

Sochang/
Pochang

Pochangne

(e) Body parts :—

Man

Nyi

Nyi

Bangni

Body

Ga

Ayag

Gapo

Skull

Tut Alo

Tukey-Alo/
dumk

Domk-Alo

Hair

Dum

Dume

Domi

Forehead

Tuta

Nyik-tuk

Toktu

Face

Nyumi

Nyiik-Mu

Nyikmo

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Mouth	Nehi	Gam	Gum
Brain	Punyi	Pokni	Ponki
Eye	Enyi	Nyik	Nyik
Ear	Nyuru	Nyurung	Nirong
Nose	Nyip-pum	Nafang	Nipom
Lip	Naping	Nabbar	Gumber/ Napchi
Tongue	Ai	Ryu	Row
Tooth	Ehi	Fhig/Hig	Fi
Gum	Hinyar	Finyar	Piabe
Jan	Chopyay	Chugpya	Piabe
Beard	Nem	Name	Chokmi
Neck	Lugu	Langgung/ hangpo	Langpo
Back	Lang	Lamku	Lamko
Back- bone	Lang-alo	Lamku-alo	Hangke- solo
Shoulder	Ger-bi	Garbang	Langbang
Chest	Sisi	Segbang	Hobiang
Rib	Ohub-alo	Affub	Fegda
Breast	Uchi/sibi	Achu	Achu
Lungs	Hor	Horug	Horng
Arm	Lahpo	Lahpo	Kakpo
Elbow	Lod	Lakbang	Lakdu
Wrist	Lenyi	Lak-pup	Lakdu
Hand	Alak	Lak	Lak
Palm	Lach-koro	Lakchu	Lakchu

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4

Finger	Lechi	Lak;Chang	Lakchu
Nail	Lesing	Leshing- laksing	Lakfin
Belly	Nep	Kyopo	Kopo
Stomach	Hepo	Lik	Kopo
Liver	Esin	Sing	Fin/Fing
Kidney	Kehi	Kichar	Ke
Waist	Hipo	Kano-ringpo	Gingfa-yarbe
Leg	Al	Lapen	Le
Thing	Harpo	Farpo	Farpo
Blood	Ni	Ni	Oi
Skin	Epin	Apin	Sopin
Bone	Alo	Alo	Solo
Fat	Ogh	Afuk	Sosum
Urine	Usum	Osum	Ei
Stool	E	Ee	Ei

(f) Body Parts (Animal) :—

Body	Ga	Ayak	Rang
Horn	Emi	Rang	Rang
Hoof	Lapih	Lech	Lipi
Tail	Ame	Nyibyung	Miyong
Paw	Lupop	Lopup	Lipip
Claw	Lahing	Lakiki	Lakfin
Beak	Hi:bu	Fibung	Fibang
Hump	Pegi	Lang/Lang- chung	Longchung/ Langbe

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Tusk	Emi	Fig	Hali Fig
Feather	Eim	Ame	Peta memmi
Ling	Alab	Lap	Lap
Hing	Liten	Letak	Ketak

HOUSE & FURNITURES

(a) House	Nam	Nam	Ugu
Room	—	Chakrang	—
Place for guest	Dokum- dopaku	Nying-doku	Nein doku
Floor	Nyopi	Nyikum/ Nyopie	Nyopi
Veranda	Bag	Baatung	Betung-biagu
Latrine	E-egko	Gumpee	Echong-Pere
Door	Ereyap	Aryap	Rapgo
Steps	Ebya	Abba	Abya
Fence	Cholu	Solung	Bilong
Post	Rida	Targang	Dida
Central post	Dengko Rida	Manglo	Manglo-Toku
Plank	Sita	Sangpia	Raptam
Roof	Nakap	Nakap	Nakap

(b) Furniture :—

Bed	Kerpuh	Reza	Karllo
Mat	Epin	Kartak	Epik
Bedding	—	—	—

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Pillow	Dumtan	Dumtam	Dumtam
Basket (big)	Pet	Egye-Ara	Chongkia
Basket (small)	Penyo	Chungchak- Pachak	—
Basket (for fishing)	Nera	Nara	Nara
Match	Tengeri	Medang	Medang
Cooking pot	Lora	Pechang	Pechang
Plate	Beta	Hokung- Paku	Beta
Dish	Beta	Hup:nenam	Bati
Liquor val	—	Opum	Opum
(c) Bamboo	E	E	Ewe
Container for water	Sili	Salek	Salng
Gourd jur spoon	Punyo	Puin/Koch	Punin
Rice powder	Iti	Etang	Etang
Beer	Po:na	Po:ney	Opo

DRESS & ORNAMENTS

(a) Dress	Mehi-Miri	Eji-Ebye	Kona
Coat	Lete	Laklek	Lakheg
Bow	Iyi	Eri	Eri

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Arrow	Upu	Opuk	Opok
Quiver	—	Egik	Agik
Dao	Olyo	Oriuk	Chekge
Dao (large)	Sa:la	Sa:la	Sah:la
Dao (small)	Anyobo	Chellpey	Gipin
Spear	Ne:ho	Nane, Kio	Nangkio
Knife	Yo:si	Ryokchek	Gechi
Gun	Mubuk	Mubuk	Mobuk
Powder	Ba:sus	Jey	—
Bullet	Gilu	Gulig	Gulli

(b) Ornament :—

Comb	Teki	Tafi	Tafi
Bead	Tesi	Tasang	Tasang
Fingering	Leh-chi	Lakchah	Lakchah
Pipe	Site	Tang-dung	Kamchang
Fan	Meyap	Mayap	Mayap
Stick	Benya	Bak:hing	Benyu
Umbrella	Sati	Dengbyo	Sati

FOOD & DRINK

Paddy	Am	Aamh	Aam
Rice	Ambing	Ambing	Ambin
Boiled rice	Ecing	Aching	Aching
Millet	Temi	Tami	Tami
Maize	Top	Toppn	Topo
Cake	Iti	Etang	—

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Soap	Saming	Saming	Saming
Mustard leaf	Sorsu Nane	Goyang nane	Sorsu Nane
Pumpkin/ Gourd	Tap	Tape	Tapa
Cucumber	Maku	Mekung	Mekong
Brinjal	Sen-ba:Yom	Byayam	Sangne- Byayam
Tomato	Bayom	Byaad	Byayam
Banana	Kopa	Kopak	Kopak
Pepper (Chilli)	Yem-dek- Toyir	Nyamdek	Yamdek
Sweet potato	Gu:riya	Goriya	Along Kouri
Arum/Taru	Engi	Engi	Engye
Onion	Talap	Jokok	Dite-Talap
Ginger	Takish	Taki	Taki
Fruit	A:hi	Ap:Ashi	Fe
Jackfruit	Kotala-hi	Kotal Ashi	Kotal fe
Orange	Narang	Narang	Narang
Mango	Tagung	Tagung	Tagung
Sugarcane	Tab	Bapi-Bapak	Taba
Guava	Maduri	Maduri	—
Meat	Eding	Ading	Soding
Dry Meat	Dingho	Dingsing	Soku
Salt	A:l	Alu	Alu
Sugar	Seni	Seni	Seni

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Oil	Tel	Tel	Tel
Tobacco leaf	Mik-Nane	Gue-Nane	Wata
Opium	Kani	—	—
Sweet	Ti:Seh	Ti-ser	Tina
Betel leaf	Pan	Redak	Redek
Bitter	Kache	Kechak	Kena
Hot	Og	Aug	Agu
Sour	Kuchu	Kyongsuk	Kyong
Eating	Didu	Dudung	Dona
Drinking	Ti:du	Tang:dungnam	Tangna
Swallow- ing	Medu	Demi-dung	Megna
Licking	Didu	Ryakdung	Darakna
Feast	Dokum- dedu	Dokum-nam	Dukomnam
Sucking	Bu:du	Byong-nam	Bionna:

DISEASE & TREATMENT

Disease	Karnam	Seki-doli	Achi-Karna
Boil	Oguna	Heleg	Hey-le
Wound	U:n	Ongney	Ongno
Goiter	Gip	Gyangph	Gyangpu
Vomit	Bya:nam	Benam	Bana
Medicine	Derab	Ashu	Darab

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4

OCCUPATION

(a) Agriculture :—

Agriculture	Rinyo-nyinam	Rungo-Nampo	Rag-ranwa
Land	Ked	Kedi	Kede
Field	Rongo	Rungo	Rag
Jhum	Dip-Rungo	Tump-Rungo	Dibia Rag
Setting fire to	Moroem-reliknam	Rungo-eme-Renam	Em-Releg-nam
Jungle cutting	Momo Panam	Nyomu-Panam	Moropana
Sowing	Chi:ram	Paknam	Lina
By digging	Dunam	Te:nam-Nanam	Pina
Reaping	Nanam	Te:nam-Nanam	Pina
Harvesting	—	Chekum-Nakum	Am-tina
Manure	Har	Dibuk	Dimak
Irrigation	Issirongo	Seppa Esh	Ashi-Bowa
Axe	Egh	Effe	Effe
Dao	Olyo	Drink	Chege
Sickle	Kasi	Lodap	Katori
Seeding (of paddy)	Am:Pa:nam	Amchi-chiknam	Amehikna

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4

(b) Weaving & Dying :

Weaving	Chu-nam	Chum-nam	Chomna
Loom	Ponam	Ponam	Pona
Thread	Tan	Tanu	Tanu
Spinning	Tan- Checha	Chaknam/ Lum-nam	Lun-nam
Cloth	Egh	Eji	Eji
Woolen	Ui	Chakmang/ Tanu	Chami- Tanu
Cotton	Tacha	Chakmang	Chami
Rug	Kambol	Bedar	Bedar
Border	Gamb	Gambe/ Atung	Agam
Sewing	Ham-nam	Ham-nam	Ham na
Needle	Bij	Sikok	Biji

(c) Cane work, carpentry :

Cane-work	Osobon	Aso-Menam	Osopona
Hammer	Kamp	Jangpunn	Kamp
San	Kore	—	—
Ironsmith	Kemer	Ryokonu- Mobu	Ryokmu- Mobu

(e) Trade :

	Punam- Renam	Podung	Piogna- Rena
Buying	Renam	Redungnam	Rena
Selling	Pu:nam	Pyoknam	Piogna
Bargain	Kone be:nam	Kore- Kinam	Kore-Pana

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Price	Dam	Korey	Korey/Dam
Money	Tink	Toka	Tangka
Shop	Dukan	Dukan	Dukan
Shop- keeper	Puyabu	Pokbu	Piogbo
Customer	Ren-bo	Red-bu	Ribo
Credit	Norman	Narnam	Nargio
Loan	Chenam	Chinam	Narna
(f) War	Nyob- Panam	Nyobu- Panam	Nyomok- Pana
Warrior	Nyob- Panbo	Nyobu- Pabu	Niram bo
Servant	Nyira	Nyira	Nira
Slave	Nyira-	Abi	Nira
(Male)	Nyiga		
Slave (Female)	Nyira-Pan	Pakne	Pakne

RELIGION, CEREMONIES, CUSTOMS & FESTIVALS

Marriage (of a man)	Nyim- Nanam	Nyime- Nanam	Nime nona
Marriage (of a woman)	Nyim- in-bo	Nyime- angnam	Nime- pokna
Birth	Ko bi:nam	Ku- Bangnam	Kao dona

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Worship	Ui-Panam	Oyu- Panam	Uyu-pana
Dance	Noso sonam	Soming- sonam	Nasi-sonam
Community (with female)	Buyu sonam	Buyu- sonam	Buya
Prayer	Upi-Benam	Oyu- Bengnam	Uyu-Bina
Song	Bemin	Beming	Bingmin
Soul	Orum	Yalu	Yallu
Sun- Moon-God	Donyi polo	Doni-polu	Doni-polu
Priest	Nyub	Nyub	Nibu
Heaven	Nyido=Ao	Nyodo= Nyoku	Nido Klo
Hell	Uyi=orum Nyok	Oyu-aram Nyoku	Uyu Nyoku
Ghost	Orum	Aram	Aram
Story	Nid	Niting	Niting

LAW & ORDER

Village	Nampum	Nampam	Nampum (Nawa)
Villager	Nampum- Nyi	Nampam- Nyi	Nampum- Nyi
Outsider	Ado nyi	Ashak nyi	Ado Bangni

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Village- Dormitory	Dokum- Nam me	Dokum- Ku-obo	Dokum- Aogu
Village- Council	Nampung- Dobum	Gengdung- Nyigam	Nawa ge- pebe pabo
Village- Gate	Nampung- Eyap	—	Nampung- dapo
Elders	Ebi	Dene Gate	Abang
Trial	Rikanam	Rikanam	Rekinam
Thief	Dochabo	Docho- Laksung- bu	Dochona
Murder	Mingnam	Nyi- mingnam	Mingna
Prison	Piti	Petik	Pentek

ANIMAL & BIRDS

Bull	He:b	Hepu	Hebu
Calf	Se:Ko	Heu/Se:Ku	Se:Kao
Buffalo	Minde	Mendek	Mendak
Cow	Heb	Hene	Hene
Mithun	Bot	Subu	Sebu
(Male)			
Mithun	Ko	Sene	Sene
(Female)			
Pig	Ite	Eryek	Ereg
Male pig	Ripo/Ilepo	Ryekpu	Regpo

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Son	Rekne	Fangne	Fangne
Pigling	Richu	Ryegchung	Rechong
Dog	Ikh	Eki	Eki
Bitch	Ikh-Kina	Kine	Kine
Pup	Kichu	Kichung	Kichong
Cat	Aish	Hashe	Assa
Horse	Gora	Seki	Gora
Mare	Gora nyen	Seki Ane	Gora-Ane
Goat	Sibing	Yabing	Sebin
Billy Goat	Binap	Bingpu	Binpu
She Goat	Bingne	Bingne	Bingney
Kid	Sebing Ko	Binghoo	Sebing Kao
Cock	Rop	Rokpu	Rokpu
Hen	Ron	Rokney	Rokney
Egg	Pip	Pipi	Peppi
Duck	Pejap	Pejap	Pajap
Duckling	Pejap Ko	Pejap ko	Pajap kao
Pigeon	Paro	Pekh	Pekki
Tiger	Sonyi/pat	Pate	Sinyo
Bear	Sofum	Sofum	Sofum
Fox	Siyal	Secha	Siyali
Deer	Sudum	Sudum	Sodum
Elephant	Set	Sete	Hati/sete
Monkey	Sebi	Sibi	Sibi
Squirrel	Takhi	Takye	Take
Rat	Kubu	Kobung	Kobong
Frog	Tete	Tafek	Tafek
Fish	Nguyi	Ngui	Ngui

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Bird	Peta	Peta	Pata
Sparrow	Pichi peta	Pochup- poring	Pochop- poriop
Hornbill	Pega	Poyu-pega	Poyu
Mosquito	Taru	Tarung	Tarong
Fly	Teyi	Tanyik	Tamik
Honey	Eti	Taung Yi	Tan-ngo Ti
Honey- comb	Tong Ayap	Taung Ariap	Tan-ngo Rap
Butterfly	Bon-bin- sala	Teta-Bela	Babar/pobar
Leech	Tape	Tapik	Tapik
Ant	Torup	Tarup	Taruk
Louse	Tehi	Tafi-Taki	Tafi
Bed-bug	Tab	Tabbe	Tabba
Spider	Apa pedar	Apa Ramga	Takcheribo
NATURE			
Hill	Modi	Nyodi	Nyodi
Cave	Ung	Langpek	Langpek
Peak	Modi- putu	Nyodi- pitung	Nyodi- putung
Plains	Ha:Pa	Nyoriang	Wa
Water	Isi	Ish	Asi
Vapour	Hapam	Hapam- Talam	Sesu
Waterfall	Sidi	Sedang	Sedang
River	Pobu	Soko	Sobong
Stream	Kuchi	Semi	Sochak

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Spring	Pide	Esh Bokling	Boklingna
Rain	Nyodo	Nyido	Nido
Snow	Tapam	Tapam	Tapam
Flood	Dider/ Rache	Dider/ Rachik	Didar
Stone	Eli	Ellang	Elang
Earth	Geda/ Kede	Sechang	Sechang
Clay	Dekam	Takam Kedi	Kede Takam
Mud	Buka/ Suyu	Soriung	Sorung
Sky	Donyi- polo	Nyido-Ao	Nido Klo
Cloud	Dome	Dome	Domek
Rainbow	Hari- gogo	Hari-gago	Arwe
Sun	Donyi	Doin	Doni
Sun rays	Donyi leta	Doin Letak	Dony-Lelak
Light	Pa	Hongba	Hongto
Heat	Og	Aug	Agin
Cold	Hele/Sekir	Hariak/ Sekar	Harag
Sun-rise	Donyi- challen	Doin- challing	Dong- challin
Sun-set	Donyi- Hanam	Doin- Potek	Donyi ona
Moon	Polo	Polu	Pollu

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Full moon	Polo Herbi	Pollu Harbiang	Pollu Darbiang
Half moon	Pach/Paya	Pollu- Karchi	Pollu Pegin
Moon- Light	Polo huto	Pollu Hongba	Pollu Hong
Darkness	Kan	Kane	Kanna
Star	Takar	Takar	Takar
Day	Al	Alu	Allu
Night	Ayi	Ayu	Ayu
Evening	Oyum	Arium	Aram
Midday	Al-Lepa	Alu-Lepa	Allu-Lepa
Afternoon	Donyi Tabi/ Olyum	Donyi- Tabe	Donyi- Tabbe
Morning	Komchi	Aru- Kamchi	Aru- Kamchi
Midnight	Ainyi Mira	Ayu Raai	Ayu-Lepa
Month	Pol	Pollu	Pollu
Year	Enyi	Anyang	Nyang
Air	Do:ri	Dore	Dore
Wind } Fire }	Em	Eme	Eme
Winter	Sikir-ding	Dera/Dra	Sikardi
Summer	Dug	Doryu	Doriu
Spring	Dugub	Leed Polu	Debe pollu
Autumn	Duri polu	Nyodd pollu/wugh	Dones polo

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Fuel	Isi	Eshang	Eme persa
Flame	Im-Moyi	Moryu	Moruh
Tree	Se:m	Sangne	Sangne
Branch	Ha:b	Sanghak/ Aak	Habe
Leaves	Nane	Nane	Nane
Fruit	Ahe	Aap-Ashi	Fe
Ripe	Nyi-nam	Nyingnsum	Mingna
Shell	Kuhu	Kaku	Sangkuk
Seed	Eli	Ali	Lile
Roof	Me:mi	Mya:mig	Myami
Grass	Nemi	Nesing- Nehmang	Mipea-Tala
Bamboo	Ki	E	Eme
Cane	Oso	Oso	Oso

COMMUNICATION

Road	Laurta	Laurta	Laung
Footpath	Allam-ta	Laung	Le-laung
Bridge	Gocho	Saam/Sngu	Sogu
Hanging	Saum	Saam	Sarum
Bridge			
Main Road	Motor ele	Lambang/ Lamda	Lamda- Laung

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4

DIRECTION

North	Esi	Ashang/ Adum	Adom
South	Sok-Ko	Ryangko	Ako
East	Chagu	Donyi- chagya	Labiak-le
West	Hagu	Donyi Hagya	Lakchi-le
Upthere	Tolo	Tolo	Tolo bo
Down there	Bolo	Bolo	Bolo bo
On this side	Sol pate	So leb	Sog lebo
On that side	Tol paleb	Alo leb	Alok lebo

SOME IMPORTANT PRONOUNS

I	ngo	ngu	ngo
We	ngul	ngul	ngolu
You (Plural)	Nul	Nul	No/Manno
He	Mt	Mt	Mt
You (Singular)	No	Nol	No
They	Bul	Bul/Mtl	Malu
Who	Yeh	Hee-hey	heihey
Where	hoglo	Hoglu	Hoglo

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
This	si	si	si
That	Alo-e	Alo-e	A
These	so ata	So halong/ soso	A
Those	Alo=Ata	Alo-Halong/ Allo-e	Allo Kedh
All	Mete	Melang	Pang Malang
Any	Mita	Aku-nekam/ Hogu-hikam	Hok-gulapi
Some	Tu:- ginekam	Keguney	Mechung-go
Some (quantity)	Eigo	Megu	—
Many	Mik-sak	Ag/aagjak	Akiam/Lai
A fun	Michung	Inchang	Mickak
Wool	Dorma	Roko/Doma	Dorma
Something	Hog- haggo	Migu-di	Michunggopi
Nothing	hot hogo- kamm- dolmo	Hogma	Domo

SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS OF PLACE :

Here	so	so	si
There	Alo	Alo	Alo

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Where	Hoglo	Hoglo	Hoglo
Above (on the top)	Ao:yab	Ao-ho	Adom-tolo
Above (in- the lower place)	Koi-yab	Ako-ya ho	Ako ya bolo
Below (under)	Nyiyum	Arang	Arang
Within	Peng:Ko	Pengko/Ara	Kaja Lape
In lower place	Ako yab	Ako ya	Arnag
Behind	Length- tal	Lam Ku- tak	Dobi to
Around (to go)	e : reb- Geegoko	Kesh-kede	Gui- Gumko
Every- where	Tolo Bolo	Tolo Bolo	Pangma- lang ho

OF TIME :

Now	Sija	Seje	Keja
When	Hidilo	Hed-ho	Hadh-lo
At any time	Hajakam	Hed-Jekam	Hogu time lape
Before	Otuo	Atuk-ho	Atokbo
Long ago	Kol	Kulu-Kulu	Kolo
Sometimes	Lok-Lota	Lok-Lok	Lekila
Always	Liki-am	Leki-ham	Lekila

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Never	Lek-kam	Lok-Kam	Romobo
Again	Lok-da	Lok-de	Lokda
Today	Sol	Solu	Solo
Tomorrow	Aram	Areu	Aru
Yesterday	Moiyi	Meru-alu	Moro
The day before yesterday	Ken	Kelu-alu	Kelu
The day after	Kalam	—	—
Tonight	Soyi	Suyu Ayu	Siyu
Last night	Moy	Meru Ayu	Miyu
This morning	Sor	Suru Aru	Soro
Tomorrow morning	Aram- Kamshi	Aru Aru- am	Aro-kamchi
This year	Senying	Senyang	Sinying
Last year	Men-nyi	Menyang	Minying
Next year	Dera lo	Lungniang	Nyinggoneso
Yet	Sija-guda	Seje gude	Keje Kyakbo
Then	Heb:nyilo	Hab-lokam	Mobanang
Afterward	Koyunggen	Ho-Kesing	Ho Koyonglo
Once	Leg	Lok	Lokuda

OF MANNER :

How	Hogub	Hog- hayang	Hokoambo/ Hoguaripa
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English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Quickly	Nyibya/ Anib	Nyiba	Anak bo
Slowly	Nyinya	Nyi-nyak/ Tape	Hasobo
Thus	Hogab	Ho-gube	Hogabo
Well	Alebe-	Hingreg/ Hengkijabe	All
(carefully)	Hingap	Jak-be	Henkiabo
Very	Soa		kolo
Gently	Nyinga- Nyingyab	Heng- ngam	Jab- Mangdomto
Quitely	Chni	Chiyu be	Manglakna
Suddenly	Lamdupa	Lamduk- Lamki	Anak-kala
Hard	Nyila manam	Adang/ Rik-nyang	Adeng
Easily	Nyip-al	Re-ngam nam	Hogjobo
Why	Hugab	Hog-gube	Hogugabo
So	Hamkal/ Hogab	Ho gube	Ho gabbo
Surely	Jate nge	Jak:tang: Jak	Ridibu
Exactly	Hoja/Hebja	Heb-Jak	Hog hariangbo
Not	Ma	Hey-ma	Moh
Yes	E/Uhn	Oum/E	E

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4

Of quantity

How much	Hedigo	Hedd-go/ Hakam go	Akugo
How many	—	Akk-go	Hedigo
Only (this)	Site	Si-tek	Sitek
This much	Sicha	Seke-Gutek	Sijak-tek

SOME IMPORTANT VERBS

Abandon	Yohanan	Yofanam	Yupoknam
Abuse	Be:nam	Ruknam	Rhena
Accept	Nere nam	Narek-nam	Lona/lopa
Accom- pany	E bana	Angbanam	Reba-Rana
Accused	Bikum-nam	Rifiak bu	Rifiakna
Ache of head	Dompo Domchi	Dompo- Domchi	Dompo-domi
Acquire	Panam	Nanann	Nana
Add	Akumla- panam	Lekta- jeeta nam	Mokum- rana
Advance	Bichonam	Bing-gak- Rigak	Bicho-nam
Advise	Tomchir- nam	Tamsar nam	Tangirna
Agree	Lonam	Telek nam	Lona
Aid	Seka- kanam	Seka- darte nam	Daprana

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Aim	Tu-gapnam	Tongap- nam	Tongap-na
Allow	Teli-nam	Remu- angmu nam	Takkpa
Allure	Naneng- nam	Kabyu nam	Nanangna
Amuse	Hingpu	Heng-ngam- Hengpu	Somin- nyirmina
Annoy	Hahana	Nengmar- henghey	Hochi
Appear	Ka:- panam	Kapa- kunam	Kopona
Appoint	Bile nam	Telek-nam	Mapana
Arise	Cha:nam	Gurap-nam	Gorapna
Arrange	Meki-mea	Meki-Mia	Makka- Marana
Arrest	Lenam	Linam- Raknam	Lina
Arrive	A:nam	Hanam	Gechina
Absent	Do:na	Doma-Pama	Domo
Ask	Tohu- nam	Teu-nam/ Tenam	Taona
Assault (by mouth)	Bami- dunam	Bengsung- nam	Bisongnam
Assault (physical)	—	Reksungnam	Resongnam
Assure	Jethi kile	Ki:tang- jinam	luna

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Assemble	Dodunam	Dokum-nam	Dokum-nam
Astonish	Lam-nam	Lamchek- Lamki	Lamna
Attack	Mera nam	Harbang- nam	Manna
Attain (age)	Dobanam	Sangchi- nam	Gechi-kunam
Attempt	Rikanam	Homka-nam	Rekina
Attract	Punam	Hengbyu- Kabyu	Pokna
Avoid	Yohana	Adu-nam	Yupokna
Awake	Gorop- nam	Gurap-nam	Gurap-nam
Begin	Nyirep- nam	Angtu- Riktu-nam	Rarrapna
Behave	Reching- Meching	Hengch- hindar	Rahsangha
Believe	Mi:hina	Mang-jang	Mangjan
Bestow	Nudung- nam	Nodung- Netak	Nodung
Bind	Letunam	Pekchang- nam	Motum-na
Bite	Chenam	Gam-nam	Chena
Blow	Je:nam	Mjnam	Kehna
Boast	Hengam- Nengerbo	Larnam- Ryam-nam	Niaram- Soramna
Boil (water)	Isi Agu- nam	Isi-char:- u-nam	Fhuna

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Boil (egg)	Pepi- hunanam	Pepi- humnam	Homna
Boil (rice)	Acing- Menam	Aching- Menam	Mana
Borrow	Nernam	Nernam	Narna
Break	Tertunam	Tadup- Tater	Tartuna
Breath	Sanam	Saknam	Sakna
Bring	Nanam	Nanam	Bangna
Build (House)	—	Nann Menam	Rena
Build (Bridge)	Menam	Sann-ham- nam	Gona
Burst	—	Bokdik	Bokchina
Bury	—	Rinam	Rina
Bury (dead body)	Sema- Linam	Sema- Rinam	Sima-Rina
Buy	Renam	Renam	Rena
Call	Gohna	Goknam	Gioknam
Carry	Behnam	Baknam/ Genam	Bakna
Capture	Natung nam	Natung- nam	Notungnam
Care	Hagab- nam	Hagap- nam	Hogapna
Cast	Linam	Leknam	Lakna

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Catch	Natung- nam	Natung- nam	Notungnam
Challenge	Belem	Benglik	Bingla
Change	Lin-nam	Leknam	Sangwena
Check	Kayabo	Henggab/ Meter	Kodar- Tapana
Cheat	Mena	Menam	Mena-Mona
Chew	Nyam-nam	Konyam	Myiamna
Choose	Dahunam	Kafar nam	Dafarna
Clean (cloth)	Nenam	Eji- Nunam	Nehna
Climb	Duchana	Gicha	Gichana
Close	Metum- nam	Motum- nam	Chektum nam
Collect	Nakum-nam	Nakum	Nokum na
Comb	Taghi	Tafi	Tafhi
Come	Hanam	Hanam	Hotu/Honam
Command	Belihnam	Binglak	Binglakna
Compare	Kaka:- Mingsunam	Kachi- Tale	Kokarana
Compel	Ridobe- nyipaku	Rid-be- rikunam	Redibo
Complain	Bojor- banam	Suph- darhee	Sarna
Complete	Miyum- Kunam	Rikmi- angmi	Remi
Condemn	Beh yianam	Bengha- nam	Alla kould

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Confine	Erenam	Heke- lutek	Apang- chekang
Conflict	Nyob- paranam	Mibo Baknam	Yallongdona
Connect	Lisinam	Nek-sik- Raksik	Yaksik-rana
Conquor	Meyanam	Nachar (Dochar/ Dorik)	Nibu Payana
Consent	Ninam- sangnam	Tekel-nam	Lorana
Consider	Anyabu	Anya-nam	Any- yopokdokne
Consult	Lehunam	Teu-Tepak nam	Tohunam
Contain	Dogenam	Dogenam	Bakna
Contribute	Jikum-nam	Jikum-jipa	Dapna
Convince	Tomoir nam	Any- manam	Any- bingrana
Copy	Kag-tagena	Kalam- Henglam	Korang-na
Correct	Aldo	Benjak	Allarapa
Cough	Echi	Eshek	Sakhuna
Cover	Gayum nam	Mofum- Moryum	Putomna
Crawl	Ngam-nam	Ngam-nam	Agam na
Creep	Tam-nam	Myacha- kicha	Kichana

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Cross	EiKona	Angko- Angpik	Gelik-rana
Crush	Nyiyam- nam	Chadup- Hudup	Samdop na
Cry	Kab-nam	Kabnam	Kiapna
Cure	Mipi- kunam	Nepu nam	Mpoin-kuna
Cut	Panam	Panam	Pana
Damage	Dam-ha nam	Damfa- Mefa	Fedop- feniakna
Dance	Nosa-sona	Sojuk- sonam	Barosona
Deceive	Mena	Meje-nam	Mena
Decorate	Kangam- dobe- Menam	Muj- Mebye	Anya-Alla reapana
Decrease	Anyoyayam	Ringfang/ Hokar	Nyichong
Deduct	Naping- nam	Naping- Nara	Nohanam
Defend	Mingging- nam	Meter- Riter	Notungna
Demand	Konam	Gum-nam	Kona
Deny	Lomanam	Bengfa- Nekfa	Mane
Destroy	Damha- nam	Damfanam	Damhana

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Die	Sinam	Sinam	Sine
Dig	Dunam	Dunam	Duhna
Digest	Nyeseznam	Langgung- Ha	Nyaksangna
Disap- pear	Kakuma- nam	Nyynam	Nyina
Disap- point	Milih- manam	Hengfyak	Hengfyak
Discover	Melenam	Ripo-Angpo- Lingnam	Mipona
Discuss	Go:mins- nam	Gyome- Sonam	Bingkarana
Dislike	Milik- manam	Hengnang- Hengi- manam	Ala- Mangmona
Dismiss	Apakunam	Anam-Aeha	Yopok-Kona
Disobey	Tema bo	Anam Tenam	Tamona
Dispute	Bebu- Mingsunam	Benbung	Bengbung
Divide	Hasnam	Harping	Meping- mena
Divorce	Yohakuna	Yufanam	Yopokna
Do	Rinam	Riknam	Ranna
Doubt	Mengum- nam	Mangsh	Mangsina
Drag	Senam	Sinam- darnam	Sina

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Dream	Yuma- Menam	Yup-ma	Yumone
Drink	Ti:ng nam	Tangnam	Tangna
Dry	Peteng- nam	Petang- sinsuk	Pentangne
Dye	Rang- jinam	Eje-Tanu- Kangnam	Rang-Piakna
Earn	Nakum- nam	Nalek- Nacha	Nona
Eat	Donam	Danam	Dona
Elect	Nalin- nam	Mangkum- lingnam	Lekna
Employ	Bonji-nam	Nalek-nam	Nolekna
Encou- rage	Binjuk- nam	Bengniol	—
Enjoy	Hrm-po- nam	Henpo-ale- donann	Alla-bo- dongna
Enslave	Nyira- menam	Abi-Garnam	Nyirananam
Enter	Ha:nam	Hanam	Hona
Entrap	Holing- nam	Futing	Tomna
Envy	Budiba- nam	Kaugh-nam/ Himak	Hinfa na
Err	Ming- hanam	Rimar-Taye- nam	Rifiakna
Escape	Kelenam	Kikling-nam	Keyona

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Exchange	Kilinaam	Leknam	Lekmana
Exhibit	Ka:tom- nam	Lutam nam	Kotamna
Expand	Go:nam	Jingnam- Gonam	Matana
Expect	Medenike	Saktam	Koyadongne
Explain	Betum- nam	Bendar- Bentam	Bingtamne
Fade	Hup-nam	Nyinaam	Rifiana
Fail	Hug- kuma	Jek:Ku- manam	Karuna
Fall	Ginaam	Giknam- Tafnam	Hollu
Fan	Yapnam	Yapkanam	Yapka
Fasten	Lenam	Litung- Rangtung	Litungna
Fear	Bosonaam	Sosunaam	Boso
Feed	Ho:naam	Hunaam- Nyammnam	Mekna
Fence	Soung- Niknam	Solung- Niknam	Bilong
Fill	Yaligna	Yaklek- Tolek	Melegna
Find	Me:pana	Mipa-kapa	Kopona
Finish	Riyum- nam	Riryum- Riter/Memi	Memi
Flow	Tonaam	Binaam	Bikna

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Fly	Jernam	Jernam- Heman	Jasna
Follow	Lomin- Genam	Teming- Hengmin- Genam	Gemin-Gena
Forget	Mepa- Kuman- nam	Mangpa- manam	Mangpomo
Free	Asiernam	Ashernam	Acher
Gain	Panam	Panam	Nona
Gather	Leking- Gob	Dokum	Dolum
Get	Painam	Panam	Nonam
Give	Jinam	Jinam	Bina
Go (up- hill)	Chanam	Chenam	Chanam
Go (down-hill)	P:nam	Ib:nam	Engna
Grow	Seinam	Sangnam	Sangna
Guess	Mi:nam- heb	Mangling- Mangjek	—
Guide	Rig-bo	Angsar- Riksar	Gehtam- Bintam nam
Half	Donam	Donu	Yupikna
Hear	Tanam	Tenam	Tana
Help	Sekana	Ternam- Denam	Dapna

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Hide	Tosinam	Tush-pesh	Tusina/Pasina
Hold	Nofunam	Bangdung- Ridung nam	Notung
Hope	Minam	Mangnam	Miangjang
Hunt	Monoga- nam	Nyofum	Myofum
Hurry	Nyibya- nam	Anek-Apa/ Nyiba	Anak
Husk	Hinam	Funam	Funa
Imagine	Mi-Kanam	Mangriang- Mangma	Mangrang
Include	Legabe	Naatak- Naalug-nam	Metaknam
Inform	Betum- nam	Bempa	Bingtam nam
Inquire	Taganam	Tesh-Kapik	Towna
Instruct	Belig-nam	Binglek nam	Binglagna
Insult	Behabey- nam	Bengsung- Bengla	Bingsong- Rosongna
Intend	Ribinam	Ridum- Rijak	Renangna
Introduce	Ka:tumgi- nam	Blatu- Bentam	Bintam rana
Invite	Gokum nam	Goknam	Gokna
Invoke	Gokunam	Sangu- koonam	Harjokna

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Pin	Ribanam	Haming Genam	Meterana
Joke	Sonam	Soje	Sona
Judge	Hekih	Langgam	Taram bo
Jump	Po:nam	Poknam	Pokna
Keep	Ap:nam	Kaach- Penam	Pana
Kick	Dunam	Lapa- Dunam	Tuhna
Kiss	Ajernam	Mopup	Mopup
Kneel	Libi- Kampinam	Kumpenam	Kompana
Knock	Padin-nam	Keding nam	Padina
Know	Chengnam	Chingnam	Chinna
Laugh	Nyirnam	Nyernam	Nyirna
Lay Egg	Pip-pinam	Pip-Pinam	Pep pina
Lead	Rig-nam	Rigge nam	Rigge- anggena
Learn	Chengnam	Chingnam	Rechinna
Lick	Dinam	Deriak	Rakna
Lie	Eme nam	Menam	Mena
(tell lie)			
Lie	Karnam	Gippe nam	Karna
Like	Lagenam	Abyu-nam	Pohna
Live	Donam	Sangnam	Dona/sangna
Look	Ka:nam	Kaanam	Kona
Loose	Horonam	Horonam	Ar

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Lose	Nyi:na	Nyinam	Nyina
Love	Anyanam	Paknam	Pehna
Make	Menam	Minam/ Minam	Manna
Make (Basket)	Papi Menam	Jumu- Menam	Egin-Pona
Marry	Nyih- nanam	Nyifang Nyilu Nam sonam	Nifang nona
Measure (Size)	Kika:nam	Kik:Ka nam	Kina
Measure (Compare)	Kika:nam	Kih:riang- nam	—
Meet	Kapa	Kareg- sonam	Geterana
Mistake	Nyijak	Rigyak	Refiakna
Mix	Meyo	Moyo- Mecha	Moyorana
Move	Binam	Binam Tapnam	Bina Tapna
Mod	Lete	—	—
Narrate	Bifum nam	Bintam nam	Bintom na
Need	Lagina	Naanang nam/Naase	Lagina
Neglect	Bihana	Anam- Acha-nam	Miyang Pangmo
Obey	Tenam	Tenam	Tena
Obstruct	Mofum Nam	Meter Riter nam	Nater nam

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Offer	Jinam	Tam-nam	Bina
Open	Moko	Moko	Moko
Open (box, book etc.)	Moko	Mokuk	Moko
Order	Bitinam	Kuling-nam	Redibo kunam
Overflow	Koi-teling nam	Bipok/ hangpok	Biklana
Overtake	Nabing- nam	Hele-Jarle	Jokio na
Pack	Puching nam	Puchang	Puchang
Pass	E:penam	Juk-Pik	Englikna
Pay	Jinam	Jinam	Bina
Peel	Hehanam	Fihben nam	Kogfianam
Peep	Ka:chunam	Kaarunam/ Karuna	Kosima
Perform	Rinam	Rinam	Rena-angna
Perish	Rung- hanam	Yahanam	Yana
Pinch	Iu-gub- nam	Ingab nam	Inggal nam
Plant	Linam	Lenam	Lelegnam
Play	So:nam	Sonam	Sona
Plough	Hul-benam	Hapnam	Tokna
Pluck	Punam	Tignam	Pekna
Postpone	Dom-nam	Ki-kichanam	Kasona

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Pour	To:lik- nam	Petak nam	Pelek nam
Praise	Pa:nam	Bengsang Jinam	Binjokna
Pray	Kum:nam	Gernam	Kumna
Prepare	Mepenam	Meki-Meak	Manna
Prevent	Ritum- nam	Benter-Riter	Matar- Binterna
Promise	Dingnam	Dirr/Ding- nam	Dingna
Propose	Lorap nam	Tegap Jinam	Gakna
Protect	Liyanam	Ryang-nam	Mofom
Pull	Punam	Punam/ cheknam	Sena
Purchase	Renam	Renam	Rena
Push	Tunam	Tungnam- Nangnam	Tungna
Quarrel	Yalunam	Bami-Yalung	Seching- yalung
Question	Tehuna	Teu-nam	Tahuna
Rain	Nyiddo	Nyido	Nido
Raise	Cha: rapnam	Gurap nam	Chalin
Reach	Echinam	Angch	Gechina
Read	Porinam	Poryunam	Purina
Reap	Nakum Nam	Tikum Nam	Am Pina

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Refuse	Telik- manam	Tema nam	Tamona
Receive	Na:nina	Narek nam	Norekna
Recognise	Ka:ching- nam	Kaching- Hindem	Kochin- Tachina
Re- member	Mipanam	Mangap nam	Mianggap- nam
Remind	Bidesnam	Bindar-Binpa	Lenyi- Bintam nam
Remove	Nahanam	Naga	Mefiana
Renew	Nitila- Mede-nam	Medar nam	Mender Mapakna
Reply	Biri-Jiri- nam	Bengrek-jirek	Birakna
Repeat	Bidernam	Binder-Rider	Bitenam
Repay	Jidernam	Jiker nam	Jikarna
Report	Bingtam- nam	Bintam-Anch	Bintamna
Rest	Doda	Donu	Dongda
Rise	Nacha	Chanam	Chalina
Roast	Banam	Ba:nam	Bianam
Run	Jug:nam	Jarnam- Ryenam	Jokna
Save (from drawn)	Naling- jinam	Siling nam	Selingna
Saw	Ka:nam	Kapa nam	Kana
Say	Bingnam	Bingnam	Bingna
Scatter	Lese-leter nam	Mesh- Metar	Asa-Arrada

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishins	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
See	Kanam	Kanam	Kanam
Send	Jeling nam	Jilek/pau	Bilagna
Separate	Asana	Asak	Mebia mana
Share	Mepiranam	Meping- Mera	Harna
Sharpen	Pirenem	Pesik- Merik	Arikna
Shoot	Apnam	Abnam	Abna
Shout	Sogona	Soguk	Segookna
Show	Ka:temnam	Katam nam	Kona
Shut	Metum- nam	Motum nam	Chaktamna
Sing	Bering nam	Bengming	Bengming bina
Sit	Donam	Donam	Dongna
Skin	Eping	Aping	Sopin
Sleep	Yubnam	Yupnam	Yopna
Smile	Ngirfinam	Nyarsh poyum	Namna
Speak	Binam	Bingnam	Bingna
Slip	Halap nam	Halap	Gikna
Spend	Rinnam	Meme-Rine Kunam	Mepokna
Spit	Tachur	Tachar	Tachar
Spoil	Ya:hana	Moch- Rihch	Yana
Spread	Pyunam	Pyuh-nam	Mepemi- yana

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Stand	Daknam	Daknam	Dohna
Steal	Dochonam	Docho	Cochona
Stop	Mofum nam	Mofum/ Meter	Binterna
Store	Pe:chum nam	Pechum nam	Pakomna
Study	Porinam	Hingnam	Purinam
Submit	Jiiknam	Jikel nam	Lona
Suffer	Hedinam	Affi-aram	Affi-arrana
Surround	He:Inam	Goyum/ Doyar	Lego-Lego
Suspect	Hingchi- yomanam	Mang:um nam	Mangham
Swell	Go:nam	Gopper nam	Gona
Swim	Janam	Jonam	Jana
Taboo	Ernam	Arr	Arina
Take	Na:nam	Nanam	Nona
Talk	Bibam	Bingnam	Gyona
Taste	Rikanam	Dopu-dein	Tangki- dokina
Tell	Bitam nam	Bingtam nam	Bingtamna
Think	Mi-nam	Mangnam	Mangna
Throw	Hornam	Darnam	Darna
Tie	Lenam	Linam/ Raknam	Lena
Tire	Bagornam	Api-Ayi nam	Apena

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Touch	Katenam/ Nishnam	Mesik-Kate	Notungna
Tremble	Tamdir nam	Tamdu nam	Pazarna
Trust	Te:jing nam	Hing-jang	Mangjang na
Try	Rikanam	Rikanam	Redina
Tug	Chenam	Tegnam/ Sinam	Sena
Turn	Dokurnam	Siye-Teye nam	Sewena
Twist	Kenam	Hik-nam	Reksarna
Unbind	Ta:chonam	Talling nam	Mepomona
Under- stand	Chongnam	Chongnam	Chonna
Undress	Talona	Eji-Pekfa nam	Ringmona
Unite	Akin nam	Aking-nam/ Lekinbe	Lellinbo
Urinate	Ichum- cunam	Osum senam	Sisam sina
Visit	Ka:nam	Ka:nam	Wona/ona
Vomit	Be:nam	Benam	Bana
Wait	Do:yana	Doya/Kaya	Doran
Warm	Ogunam	Augh nam	Agiu
Wash	Nahanam	Har-kak	Haskinna
Waste	Risan- nam	Rih-sam nam	Lepona

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Riang area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Watch	Kayana	Kaya nam	Koyana
Wear	Iji konam	Eji konam	Eje kona
(cloth)			
Weave	Ihi chum-	Eji-chum-	Eje chumna
(cloth)	nam	nam	
Weap	Kapnam	Kapsh nam	Kapna
Weigh	Kikanam	Kih;Ka nam	Aur
Win	Meyanan	Yaanam	Moyana
Wipe	Tihanam	Tikfanam	Tekpokna
Wish	Mi;nam	Mangnam	Manglek- nam
Wonder	Goganam	Gakkar nam	Giakar nam
Work	Bon-	Rinam-	Resa-Binsa
	nyinam	Angnam	
Worship	Uyu-	Garnam	Uyu-Guna
	Panam		
Write	Likanam	Sarsh- Fihnam	Pata fikna

“SOME IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES”

Able	Nyiking	Reing-Ang- king se	Rekin
Absent	Doma	Doma	Domo
Angry	Hayanam	Hafak	Hochi
Afraid	Bosnam	Bosu	Busu
Alive	Sidunam	Ater/Sang- dung	Ator
Ancient	Koleg	Koluge	Kulu-Kulu

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Awake	Gorup	Gorap	Gorap
Bad	Alme	Karuh	Allamo
Beautiful	Anyā	Kapu	Kopo
Big	Kai	Kai	Koi ne
Black	Kaya	Kaya	Kyaya
Blind	Nyicha	Nyekchang	Nyigap
Blue	Genge	Yaji	—
Careful	Hinggap	Hing-reg	Hingap
Charming	Ka:ngam	Ka:ngam	Kapo
Cheap	Hateng: ma	Napu-nam	Hateng mo
Clean	Darik	Deru	Darek
Clear	Dere	Bebek/Derr	Darek
Cold	Ebikkar	Ehekkar/ Harriek	Shekkar
Costly	Hinam	Kinam	Hatengbo
Dark	Kan	Khney	Kane
Deaf	Rungter	Rungji	Rongji
Dumb	Benga	Pecha	—
Deep	E:rr	Arang	—
Difficult	Ahia- nam	Hinte- Kaanye	Afi-arana
Dear (beloved)	Anyā	Anyā nam	Anyā Mana
Dirty	Kayum- kasam	Kachu-Tanye	Kachok
Domestic	Sonam	Sunam	Sona

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Dry	Piting	Petang	—
Exact	Hebka- lam	Hebjak	Gera
Far	Aido	Adu	Ado
False	Meinam	Binfyak	Refiak/ Bengfiak
Foolish	Pacha	Pecha	Pacha
Free	Anyo	Ashar	Asir
Friendly	Ajngar	Ajinleb	Ayinra
Full	Bir	Byang	Biangna
Glad	Alnam	Henpu- Henyar	Hinpin
Good	Alpa	Ale	Alla
Hard	Adeng	Adang	Adang
Hardy	Alo	Adang- Jekbu	—
Harmful	Aliryu	Henyangbu	Karu=karak
Heavy	Eyi	Agyang	—
High	Ao	Au	Agiu
Hot	Og	Aug	Kano
Hungry	Kano	Kano	Achi
Ill	Echi	Ach	Ate bo
Important	Dorkar	Ringlo/ Lobe	Ate bo
Jolly	Enyir	Nyinyar	Nirga-soga bo
Kind	Anyab	Anyabe	Anya Gabo

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Late	Dugup	Ayung-Adu	Gopu- homobo
Lazy	Jama	Sepye	Nyipia
Long	Asho	Ashu/Adu	Asho
Lost	Nyinem	Nyifha	Nyina
Loud (Speech)	Gam ro	Gamro	Gamro
Low (Speech)	Gamcha	Gamcha	Gamcha
New (Speech)	Nit	Nit	Nit
Old	Kochu	Dokyang	—
Only	Hetek ko	Hetek	Sidi golek
Open	Moko	Moko	Moko
Painful	Dechi	Dechi/ deknam	Achijak
Poisonous	Dein	Dedek hingbu	Chomdek= jakbu
Poor	Gulma	Gungma- Hima	Giongma
Proud	Larnam	Larnam- Ryamnam	Hinsuna
Quarrel- some	Bodu/Yalu	Konyang bu	Yallong dugabo
Quite	Chuika	Chiyu be	—
Red	Lichi	Yalang/ Langchang	Langchi

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Rich	Nyet	Nyite	Nyite
Right	Lodar	Lodar	Bingtena
Sad	Hinteme	Mangdek	Hinte
Sincere	Midinam	Henggap- Henggam	Nyidena
Slow (Moving)	Nyanya	Angfe	Nyinyak
Shy	Hanyi	Hanyang	—
Small	Anyo	Mayung/ Ama	—
Smooth	Eji	Alap-belik	Alap-Bilik
Soft	Eji	Makmak	—
Sweet	Tiser	Tisar	—
Thick	Ji:kar	Jangkar	Jangkar
Thin	Aniya	Sochang/ Piso	Bechar
Thirsty	Hanger	Ha:ngar	Hor
Tired	Bagar	Api-Ayi	—
Useful	Ngiginam	Rikne-char/ Hatang dobu	Repinnena
Useless	Rin-manam	Hatang- donna	Hatang docono
Valuable	Kinam-Pa- nam	Kinam ney	Kinapona
Weak	Chinkibo	Lemabu	Atermona
Wet	Juja	Jeja	—

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
White	Pulung	Yapong	—
Wild	Mo:mu	Nyoruge	Nyoro
Worse	Alma-nam	Khrug jakbu	—
Wrong	Rihak	Refiak	Refiak
Young	Ya:pa	Sangcha debu	—
Yellow	Nyi-chobo	Yanying	Domso
Zigzag	Tungger- mela	Tunggar- Tungla/ Pagang pago	Pagang- pago
Circular	Goye	Goyar/ Goyek	Goye
Dull	Pacha/ Nyidom	Pecha	Midom
Enough	Ket	Leming	Kete
Fit	Jobte	Jobte	Jobna
Flat	Goyar	Riang	Takbo
Fresh	Nit	Nit	Darak
Gentle	Yanu	Yamuh	Yanu
Green	Jee	Jinyak	Jiwena
Hot	Bopa	Bopa	Byopa
Inside	Ungra	Arang	Arang
Light	—	Harap	Harap
Middle	Lepa	Lepa	Lapa
Near	Nyich	Nyichi	Nyichi
Noisy	Duh	Sudd	Duh

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Older	Nyikam	Nyilo	Nikamya
Rough	Agam	Agam	Agam
Steep	Dekap	Dekap	Dekap
Tall	Ao	Ao	Ao

“SOME IMPORTANT CONJUNCTIONS”

And	Megu	Hege/La	—
Or	Mabalo	Hab-Mulu	—
Because	Ho Gab	Ho si	—
Therefore	Ho Gobe	Ho Gobe	—
But	Heb tal	Hab tal kam	—

“NUMERALS”

One	Akin	Akin	Akin
Two	Enyi	Ain	Anyi
Three	Oum	Oum	Own
Four	Epi	Api	Api
Five	Angu	Angu	Ango
Six	Akh	Aki	Ake
Seven	Kan	Kin	Kane
Eight	Pin	Pinn	Pinne
Nine	Key	Kiya	Kayo
Ten	Eyi	Eriang	Ariang
Eleven	Eyi-le- Akin	Eriang le Akin	—
Twelve	Eyi-le- Enyi	Eriang le Ain	—

English	Lower belt/ Papum pare Nishings	Upper belt/ Kolo Rieng area Nishings	East Kameng/ Seppa Nishings
1	2	3	4
Thirteen	Eyi-le- Oum	Ering le-Oum	—
Fourteen	Eyi-le- Epi	Eriang le Api	—
Fifteen	Eyib/ Ang	Eriang le Angu	—
Twenty	Nyih	Chamhin	—
Twenty- one	Nyih le Akin	Chamhin le Akin	—
Thirty	Nyih gol- comum	Chaum	—
Forty	Nyih- enyi/ cempi	Champih	—
Fifty	Can nyi	Cham-ngu	—
Sixty	Changhi	Chamki	—
Seventy	Changki nyih bum gola eyi	Cham-kan	—
Eighty	Champi- kola pin	Cham-pinn	—
Ninety	Chang- keya	Cham-kiya	—
Hundred	Ling	Lang	—
Thousand	Hajar	Jar/langriang	—
First	Otutenso	Atukcho	—
Second	Otu linyu	Kesin	—
Third	Otu lium	Kein	—

PART : C

SOME USEFUL SENTENCES

SENTENCES

Sl. No. 1 : English Sentences

Sl. No. 2 : Nishing dialects of the lower belt Nishings of Papum Pare district and Lower Subansiri

Sl. No. 3 : Nishing dialects of Upper belt Nishings (Kolosrang area) of Lower Subansiri district

Sl. No. 4 : Nishing dialects of East Kameng District, Seppa.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. 1. I have come from Shillong
2. Ngo Shillong bologe Hayekun
3. Ngo Shillong bologe hai kun
4. Ngo Shillong hoka geehi Pakuna.
2. 1. I am very glad to see you
2. Ngo nam Kal almipadan
3. Ngo nam Katal ale mangpaden
4. Ngo nam Kalo hingkab mangpa.
3. 1. How are you ?
2. No al deye ?
3. No ale dere ?
4. No alla para ?

4.
 1. Are you well ?
 2. No al daye ?
 3. No ale pare ?
 4. No all pare ?
5.
 1. How is your family ?
 2. Noluge Nyihiko al deren ?
 3. Nok emik nyi he ale dence ?
 4. No Niffang Kao ale pare ?
6.
 1. I want your Help
 2. Ngo Nok after Seka Katayen
 3. No nak golo Seka derte ham Katerin
 4. Ngo noka Seka Notere.
7.
 1. Will you help me ?
 2. No ugam after Seka Pare ?
 3. No ngam Seka darte beri ?
 4. No ngam tarb re ?
8.
 1. What will you give me to eat ?
 2. No ngam Dedeb hoge gitayar ?
 3. No ngam hog deshe to jibe ?
 4. No ngam hugoye bibo dowo debo ?
9.
 1. Good bye
 2. Aluinku
 3. Ale ang-nyi Ko
 4. All bo dora ke aye
10.
 1. Thank you
 2. Al-wipado
 3. Ale bo
 4. Alla bo
11.
 1. What are you doing ?
 2. No hogi uyil dodin ?
 3. No hog he ril doden ?
 4. No hoge radung pana ?

12. 1. Did you dance yesterday ? 1. 20.
 2. No Moyi Nos so : tonere ? 2.
 3. No memu Nos sot nere ? 3.
 4. No Mono nipa sopanare ? 4.
13. 1. Yes, I had 1. 21.
 2. E ngo solone 2.
 3. Oum ngo sot ney 3.
 4. A ngo nipa sopana 4.
14. 1. I saw you dancing 1. 22.
 2. Ngo nom Nas sodo sonamin Katen 2.
 3. Nam ngo nash sadung deb Katen 3.
 4. Ngo noga nipa sonam Kapana 4.
15. 1. It was very nice dance 1. 23.
 2. Ho nas so : name Kangampe 2.
 3. Ho nas he ale gupi 3.
 4. Hok nipa Sonam hey lingka pe 4.
16. 1. Shall you dance today ? 1. 24.
 2. No sol nos So : tai hin-ye ? 2.
 3. No solo nas sole den ri ? 3.
 4. Solo pe nipa doda bore ai ? 4.
17. 1. No, I shall not dance today 1. 25.
 2. Ma, ngo sol nas so ram 2.
 3. Ma ngo solo nas soram 3.
 4. Moku, solo ngo nipa sokuram. 4.
18. 1. Why not ? 1. 26.
 2. Hok gap nas somatayen ? 2.
 3. Hog be ? 3.
 4. Hog bo ? 4.
19. 1. Please show me the way 1. 27.
 2. Nga, Lam-ta Ka : tom teb 2.
 3. Ngam Lamta ham ka : tam hab 3.
 4. Ngom Lamta Kotom to 4.

20. 1. Go straight ahead
 2. Din-daja aika
 3. Dinda jab ang-nyi-la
 4. Sobo Kari bo gene
21. 1. Go in the left
 2. Lachi tateb it
 3. Lakchi tab ang-nyi
 4. Lachi bo Gene
22. 1. Go in the right
 2. Lebe tateb et
 3. Lakbiek takbe angnyi
 4. Lakbyak bo gene
23. 1. I have lost my way
 2. Ngo ngo lam-ta ham Mipa Kuma
 3. Ngo Lamta ham ngogak tiba
 4. Ngo Lamta hum genom teba
24. 1. I shall show you the way
 2. Nam ngo lam-ta ngam ka : tom tayen
 3. Ngo nam lam-ta ham ka : tam tedin
 4. Nam ngo lam ta ham kotum bo.
25. 1. How far is the Gaonbura's house ?
 2. Gaonboursa nama soge hidigo adopan ?
 3. Gaonbonea nam he soge hidd-hayang go adopan ?
 4. Gaonburago agu yi akiam go ado pare ?
26. 1. No, it is not very far
 2. Ma, ayigo adokoma
 3. Ma, hakam jaggu adu kuma
 4. Mo, ado komo
27. 1. It is visible
 2. So sam kapado
 3. So kabek do
 4. Kopo doku

28. 1. Do you see it now ?
 2. No ham ko : jo ka torire ?
 3. Se no kadar pere ?
 4. No seja kapo dore ?
29. 1. Yes, I see it
 2. E ngo ka ! ten
 3. Om ngo seja kapa do
 4. A ngo kapo doko
30. 1. Do you understand what I say ?
 2. Ngo ho ehel biden no cheng paye ?
 3. Ngo hog he hala bendo no techen pre ?
 4. No taching pare ngo hogo hai bendo ?
31. 1. I understand you well
 2. Ngo ateyabe nobenam talapa
 3. No benam ham ale be ngo tela do
 4. Ngo nam alla ja taching pa:
32. 1. I do not understand you
 2. No binam ngo Ching-nua
 3. —do—
 4. Ngo nom taching hno
33. 1. What does this word mean ?
 2. Ho gome hognikam big-den ?
 3. So achar ne si hogu hayang benam ?
 4. Si hogo hai bendo ?
34. 1. I would like to see your village
 2. Ngo nog nam-pumin Karipa
 3. Ngo nok nampam ham Kanangpa
 4. Ngo magga Nampung ho Konang pa
35. 1. Where is the School ?
 2. Schoote hug golo ?
 3. School hey hog lo ?
 4. Haga lo School hai ?

36. 1. Whats wonderful
 2. Si erijag
 3. Si Kafhu Jak
 4. Hingka Jakpa
37. 1. The weather is very fine
 2. Donyi Pole at per
 3. Solo dode pa
 4. Solo ale dony pa
38. 1. You must also come with us
 2. No Kam ngulu ligal ibalo
 3. No kam ngolu Lokang be angba to
 4. No pen ngolu gala aoba debe la e
39. 1. I wish to go round the village
 2. Ngo nampamem gorage huipe
 3. Ngo hampam ham ang-yar be mangper
 4. Ngo nampa, ingkar dobo my angpa
40. 1. Have you been to Shillong ?
 2. No Shillong Vehaci nire ?
 3. No Shillong engka pan Mi ?
 4. No Shillong ingki Panare ?
41. 1. How much land have you ?
 2. No Kedi he digo do : pa ?
 3. Noke Kedi hedd go dopen ?
 4. Ngo gala hedi go kedi doge pana ?
42. 1. Have you any mithuns ?
 2. No seb do : Panere ?
 3. No Sebe dop-neri ?
 4. No Sebe doge Pananee ?
43. 1. I have three mithuns
 2. Ngag Seb dorumgo da : pan
 3. Ngok Sebe dorum go dopen
 4. Ngo Sebe dorum go dogepan.

44. 1. Do you smoke ? 1. 22
 2. No sikvet ti:doninee ? 2.
 3. No Eme taugdh neri ? 3.
 4. No im tamgdo nare ? 4.
45. 1. Yes, I smoke 1. 23
 2. E ngo tangdar 2.
 3. E ngo te:den 3.
 4. Aye ke, ngo tangdo na 4.
46. 1. Bring me a cup of tea 1. 24
 2. Ngam Salo cup to biato 2.
 3. Ngam Sa cup go nato 3.
 4. Ngam Sa to tatung go natoke 4.
47. 1. Do you like tea ? 1. 25
 2. No Sa ngi, almipadire ? 2.
 3. No Sa ham ale den re ? 3.
 4. No Sa lage Panare ? 4.
48. 1. Yes, I like tea very much 1. 26
 2. E ngo almipaden 2.
 3. Oum ngo Sa ham aagh go aleden 3.
 4. Aye ke ngo sa lage Ja Pana 4.
49. 1. Let us go 1. 27
 2. Kujo in Kuyu 2.
 3. Key, ang-nyi Kuju 3.
 4. Kajo engne jo 4.
50. 1. Walk quickly 1. 28
 2. Nyor e:To 2.
 3. Nyeba be ang to 3.
 4. Nyoro bo ingto 4.
51. 1. Hurry up 1. 29
 2. Nyebyab 2.
 3. Dnak Kato be 3.
 4. Nylba 4.

52. 1. I am thirsty
 2. Ngo ha:mgirpa
 3. Ngo ish ha:ngar pa
 4. Ngo hangor Jape.
53. 1. Are you tired ?
 2. No epi pare ?
 3. No api agar pere ?
 4. No api pare ?
54. 1. He is hungry
 2. Mi kanopa
 3. Mi kano pa
 4. Asi Kano pa
55. 1. Where is your mother ?
 2. Nog ani hogolo do:pan ?
 3. Nok ane hey hoglo ?
 4. Nok anne hogola dopa ?
56. 1. My mother is in the house
 2. Ngog ane nam urie do:pan
 3. Ngo ane nam e dopen
 4. Ngok anneagu a dopa
57. 1. What do you want ?
 2. No hogley Nabe ?
 3. No hogi Wipa ?
 4. No hogo lage pa ?
58. 1. I want money
 2. Ngo tingk lo mipa
 3. Ngo toka to mang pa
 4. Ngo tangka lo muyangpa
59. 1. Where are you going ?
 2. No hogdo idin ?
 3. No hoglo angdine ?
 4. No hogalo yangdena ?

60. 1: I am going to the market
 2: Ngo hateb/haib i:den
 3: Ngo dirab maku be angdi ne
 4: Ngo Bazar ingdena
- 61: 1: I shall buy salt
 2: Ngol al reta inre
 3: Ngo alu rete dine
 4: Ngo alo lo reki tabo
- 62: 1: Who is loming ?
 2: Ye ha den ?
 3: Hei hey hadu ?
 4: Heiye aodo ?
- 63: 1: My uncle is coming
 2: Ngog kiyo ha:dedo
 3: Ngoge kei hey hado
 4: Ngo ga kei aodo
- 64: 1: Call him please
 2: Am/Alam go:tib
 3: Mi ham Gok:tebek
 4: Gyokbo choto Ke
- 65: 1: Are you hurry ?
 2: No iri Meri Pare ?
 3: No anik pere ?
 4: No anak pare ?
- 66: 1: Lam is not hurry
 2: Ngo iri Mirima
 3: No anik ma
 4: Ngo anik moke
- 67: 1: Let us go on
 2: Ngolu i:duteju
 3: Kuju angdung teju
 4: Kajo engdung tajo

68. 1. Let us stop
 2. Kuju yohatukuju
 3. Koju, Kayu lakuju
 4. Ke yefia Tiju
69. 1. Let us take rest
 2. Kuju do:nu ya:tuju
 3. Ke; down nyalayu
 4. Ke dungda nyato ju
70. 1. Please wait for me
 2. Ngam Kaya/doyateb
 3. Ngok gobe Kaya/doya to
 4. Ngam dogra bito
71. 1. It is very cold
 2. Si sik kir Jijapa
 3. Si siker Jakpa
 4. Si sikar japa
72. 1. It is time to go
 2. Sije eidi paku
 3. Seje Si angdh pokes
 4. Si ingrap debo repaku
73. 1. No, it is too early
 2. Ma; Si Kom-chi japa
 3. Ma Si kamchi japa
 4. Moke Si komchi japa
74. 1. Let the man go
 2. Nyi em en-homoto
 3. Nyi hom angmu to
 4. Allo Bangni am ingmo to
75. 1. Where shall we go ?
 2. Ngul hog-lobe e tayen ?
 3. Huglo ngol hey angbe yu ?
 4. Ngulu hoga luing bo ?

76. 1. There is a tall tree
 2. Alo esen aobog do:pa
 3. Allo e sangney neso-bogo dopa
 4. Allo a sangney neso bogo dona
77. 1. The girl is good
 2. Nyem Si al japa
 3. Nyime he alepa
 4. Nyem a alla bogo
78. 1. He is a bad boy
 2. Me heme alma
 3. Me hemi al bugu
 4. No kao almono
79. 1. There is an old cloth
 2. Alo e ege jeya bog do:pa
 3. Allo e eji jeyen go depen
 4.
80. 1. The river is long
 2. Popu si aso pa
 3. Soko hey hosu bugo
 4. Ashixarso allapa
81. 1. I cannot walk fast
 2. Ngo Nyerib en eyime
 3. Ngo ang-nyu ma
 4. Ngo Anek yang-nio mo
82. 1. Which is the way ?
 2. Huglo lam-tenge ?
 3. Lamta Si hoglo hey ?
 4. Lambe Hogala ?
83. 1. Is it for way ?
 2. Hohe aido pamere ?
 3. Ho hey adu peneri ?
 4. Lambe Ado panare ?

84. 1. He is very idle 1. 76.
 2. Me nyisi Jama jija 2.
 3. Me Sepye-Laksung Jak 3.
 4. Mo myangram alla bogo 4.
85. 1. I am tired 1. 77.
 2. Ngo epi pa 2.
 3. Ngo agar-api paku 3.
 4. Ngo ape alla pa 4.
86. 1. I am very tired 1. 78.
 2. Ngo ep-pi-pa 2.
 3. Ngo agar api jejak paku 3.
 4. 4.
87. 1. When did you come ? 1. 79.
 2. No hedilo ha:yen ? 2.
 3. No hedd ho hayen ? 3.
 4. No hidi ho galinna ? 4.
88. 1. What have you come for ? 1. 80.
 2. No hog-gab hayen ? 2.
 3. No hogu gube hai ney ? 3.
 4. No hogo bo rilli na ? 4.
89. 1. I have come to buy salt 1. 81.
 2. Ngo al retab ha:yen 2.
 3. Ngo alu retabe hainey 3.
 4. Ngo alo relinna 4.
90. 1. What is the price ? 1. 82.
 2. So hog da:me ? 2.
 3. Kore hakam hey ? 3.
 4. So si hidiga ? 4.
91. 1. Will you sell it ? 1. 83.
 2. No sam pu:ta Min-re ? 2.
 3. Nu sum piogbb re ? 3.
 4. Nopuksa re ? 4.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------------------------|----|------|
| 92. | 1. | I would not sell | 1. | 100. |
| | 2. | Ngo sam puram | 2. | |
| | 3. | Ngo pyok:ram | 3. | |
| | 4. | Ngo pukram ke | 4. | |
| 93. | 1. | What is your name ? | 1. | 101. |
| | 2. | Nog hog imini ? | 2. | |
| | 3. | Nake hog amine ? | 3. | |
| | 4. | Nokka Miangming hiye ? | 4. | |
| 94. | 1. | What do you want ? | 1. | 102. |
| | 2. | No hug ge Mipa ? | 2. | |
| | 3. | No hoge managpa ? | 3. | |
| | 4. | No hogo Miangpa rey ? | 4. | |
| 95. | 1. | What is that ? | 1. | 103. |
| | 2. | Alo e hog-ge ? | 2. | |
| | 3. | Alo he hog-hey ? | 3. | |
| | 4. | A hogo e ? | 4. | |
| 96. | 1. | Who is he ? | 1. | 104. |
| | 2. | Asiye ? | 2. | |
| | 3. | Me hee hey ? | 3. | |
| | 4. | Hey heiye ? | 4. | |
| 97. | 1. | Where do you live ? | 1. | 105. |
| | 2. | No hug-lo do:den ? | 2. | |
| | 3. | No hoglo doden ? | 3. | |
| | 4. | No hogolo dodona ? | 4. | |
| 98. | 1. | How is your father ? | 1. | 106. |
| | 2. | Nog abe hugeb ripe ? | 2. | |
| | 3. | Nake abu hoghayang do ? | 3. | |
| | 4. | Noka Abo alla rey ? | 4. | |
| 99. | 1. | Who do you meant ? | 1. | 107. |
| | 2. | No yen mipa ? | 2. | |
| | 3. | No hihey ham mangpa ? | 3. | |
| | 4. | No hi mwy lagirey ? | 4. | |

100. 1. Let me go
2. Ngam em-to
3. Ngo angh rep
4. Ngam Yangmo to
101. 1. Let us go
2. Kuju enaju
3. Kaju angnyi ju
4. Kaju yangla jo
102. 1. Let him go
2. Ham em-to
3. Mi ha, angmu to
4. Hem yang moto
103. 1. Let him not go
2. Ham em-mabe
3. Me ham angmu mabe
4. Mo ham yangmo yo
104. 1. Come soon
2. Nyi byab ha:to
3. Anek hato
4. Anak hato
105. 1. Come back
2. Eker to
3. Hakar toko
4. Yangkar to
106. 1. Go soon
2. Nyi biya e:to
3. Nyiba angnyi
4. Anak yangnyi
107. 1. Bring water for me
2. Ngo gab lsi Na:to
3. Ngake gube isi nato
4. Ngok babo ashi bangta:

108. 1. Please talk to me
 2. Ngom be:rito
 3. Ngam gyoto
 4. Ngam hurah to
109. 1. He goes quickly
 2. Me nyib:yab e:do
 3. Me anek be angdo
 4. He Anek bo yangnenah
110. 1. You must go
 2. No eija jato
 3. No angki nyi
 4. No yangdebo lage
111. 1. You should go
 2. No:tayen
 3. No angde be rikiri
 4. No yangde bo lage
112. 1. Hurry up
 2. Nyorib
 3. Anik
 4. Anak bo
113. 1. This is very nice
 2. So si anyi Japa
 3. Si aegh go anya pa
 4. Si akiam ala anyapa
114. 1. Do not speak
 2. No go:yo
 3. Gyomabe
 4. Giam Gayok
115. 1. It is impossible
 2. So Si hog-ram
 3. Si hogram
 4. Si-rinyoram

116. 1. That is right
 2. Ho he at doying pa
 3. He Jekpa
 4. He alla pa
117. 1. That is wrong
 2. Hohe at doyingma
 3. He Fiakpa
 4. He alla ramo
118. 1. There are no man in the
 2. Allo ram alonyi do:ma
 3. Allo ram ye nyigu hallang he nam
 e doma
 4. Agu la nyi domo
119. 1. He should go to school
 2. Me school e:dilo nyim
 3. Me school angri mabe
 4. Me school bo yangdebo mabo
120. 1. They went upto the field
 2. But ronyob e nyikun
 3. But no:ngo gogu angpen
 4. Kadi Mekh bo channe kona
121. 1. I am ready to go
 2. Ngo edeb nyipaku
 3. Ngo angde be henki paku
 4. Ngo angdo be ropako
122. 1. If you come, I shall go
 2. No heba ayilo ngokame tayen
 3. No hada bolo ngo angri
 4. No gechi banang ngo yangtana
123. 1. That does not matter
 2. E besnyis ma
 3. Hey hog bense gomo
 4. Hey hogo mok

124. 1. Never mind
2. Hamab
3. Mangru Kumabe de
4. Hidilapen Karu miangda ke
125. 1. I do not agree
2. Ngo ham Loma
3. Ngo telek ma
4. Ngo lomok
126. 1. I have no objection
2. Ngo besh doma
3. Ngo binse dojma
4. Ngo hogo biangmo
127. 1. I am busy now
2. Ngo nyil do:den
3. Seje ngo rik:nge du
4. Hedah ngo rah-nga dong:pak
128. 1. What is your opinion ?
2. Nog me:name ho:ge ?
3. No hog hayang mangpa ?
4. No hogo miangpa ?

GENERAL

129. 1. How do you do ?
2. No hog-gels nyipa ?
3. No hog hayang ripa ?
4. Atta pare ?
130. 1. My name is Kabnang
2. Ngog emine Kabnang
3. Ngok amine Kabnang
4. Ngo Ka mingming he Kabnang

131. 1. I come from Koloriang
 2. Ngo Koloriang aloge ha:yen
 3. Ngo Koloriang loke hayen
 4. Ngo Koloriang ga yangnah
132. 1. How far is it from here ?
 2. Soge hiding a:dopan ?
 3. So ge hedi-go ado pene ?
 4. Soga hey hidigo ado ?
133. 1. How many wives have you ?
 2. No hedeng nyihi dogpan ?
 3. Nake nyifang hey akk gupan ?
 4. Noga nifang hidigo ?
134. 1. I have two wives
 2. Ngo nyihin enying dog pan
 3. Ngoke nifang ayen gupan
 4. Ngoga nifang anyi go
135. 1. How many children have you ?
 2. Nog ke-e hidigo dopan ?
 3. Nake Ku hakam go dop kun ?
 4. No ga kao hidigo ?
136. 1. Do they go to school ?
 2. Bule school edonere ?
 3. Bule school angdd neri ?
 4. Kadi school bo yangdo nare ?
137. 1. Is your father alive ?
 2. Nog abue dodapanere ?
 3. Nok abu he dode pen ri ?
 4. Nokka abo doda reh ?
138. 1. Yes, he is alive
 2. E me hera dodapan
 3. Oum me herak dode pen
 4. Om doda panah

139. 1: How old is he ?
2: Me enyi nyiku pakun ?
3: Me hedig go sangpa hune ?
4: Mah, hidigo nikham ku ?
140. 1: He is about eighty
2: Me enyi nyipika lam pin pakun
3: Me anyang nyarang cham pinn hayang pokun
4: Mah niangriang pinni pabo
141. 1: What is the case ?
2: Hog yalue ?
3: Hog yallung go ?
4: Hogo yallong Me ?
142. 1: Mithuns have eaten my field
2: Sebe ngo rongongam depan
3: Sebe nge ngo ro:ngo ham depa
4: Ngoka rekh men sebe domi pana
143. 1: I am glad to see you
2: Nom ngo kene do
3: Ngo nam katel aledo
4: Nam ngo Kotonp ho alla mingpah
144. 1: Hope to meet you again
2: Log do nom eritayin Mi:do
3: Nam ngo lok de Kapa rineb mangden
4: Loko da nam ngo gete radebo mingpa

AGRICULTURE

145. 1: Where are the cultivation fields of your village ?
2: Noge Nampunge rungo nge hoglola ?
3: Not nampam ge mo:ngo hey hoglo ?
4: Manoknawa ga rekh hagala ?

- 146: 1. Are they in one area ?
2. Miting lekin bece do:Pan ?
3. Rongo melang he nyoker akiu go dope-
nere ?
4. Hey manoka myoko aken reh ?
- 147: 1. I am going to sow paddy field
2. Ngo am chitab e:den
3. Ngo amekik chikta be angdene
4. Ngo Am Lita denah
- 148: 1. How many varieties of paddy are there ?
2. Ame Lu!Keg do:den ?
3. Aam he longkh go dodene ?
4. Am lungku go dopanah ?
- 149: 1. There are many kinds
2. Luhiye do:den
3. Longryang nyfang go donyi kune
4. Lungrang chango dopanah
- 150: 1. Have you got any seed from last year ?
2. No mikying am liye do:pare ?
3. No Minying ge amlihe dop:nere ?
4. Meniang go meh go lile no pare ?
- 151: 1. Yes, but it is not good
2. E do:pa, alyokuma
3. Dos du habtal aleyokuma
4. Om halapen allamoh
- 152: 1. Yes, I will do this
2. E ngo nyitayen
3. E ngo som miteren
4. Eh ngo Sam ratanah

153. 1. When do you cut your Jhum ?
2. Hidam depmango Patayen ?
3. Hed ham noktump ro:ngo Paden ?
4. Nokka nawa ga mekh heddi ham pada nere ?
154. 1. Have you burnt your jhum this year ?
2. Senyi nuluge mong ngo em retkunare ?
3. Nol ge timp rong ngo ham eme ret-
Kunri ?
4. Siniang nokka rek meh ameh rih pa kanareh ?
155. 1. I am late because of the rains
2. Ngo nyodo gub yaha pakun
3. Nyodo hoku gube Si ayung Miku
4. Nido tano ngo dola fang
156. 1. The other villagers help me
2. Nam pune pom sa nge Seka pan
3. Nampam ge ashak nyi he ngam Seka-
darte Pane
4. Nga meh nyino nawa rakam banah
157. 1. What will you have to pay them ?
2. No hogge bulam Jitayen ?
3. Hogu he no mat-ham ji jitaden ?
4. Kadi meh no hogolo bitanah ?
158. 1. Do you grow any set rice ?
2. No sepia rougo mid-neye ?
3. No Seppa rong ngo medenere ?
4. No Seppa reka dogarh ?
159. 1. No, we donot get sufficient rain
2. Ma, ngut ham nyilama
3. Ma, ngol sam nyido aagh homa kogbe mitama
4. Moh ngonnga nyido akiam ma

160. 1: Were your crops good last year ?
 2. Nage am winying ale pere ?
 3. Menying noke am-Tami he ale piri ?
 4. Miniang noga lile paley alla pereh ?
161. 1. No, we only get them from jungle
 2. Ma ugul Momoge pag den
 3. Ma ngole ham nyira loge natek den
 4. Moh ngonu motcm lok natak panah
162. 1. Do you cultivate your own bamboo ?
 2. —
 3. Nole aru e gugh den ri ?
 4. Ato bo aye meh no rekh ranarah ?
163. 1: What are the insects that eat up the crops ?
 2. Hog tapum me am doden ?
 3. Hog hefik Tapum yarop he am ham deden ?
 4. Hoge tapum Tarak hey lile pale meh dodobo ?
164. 1: Do you use manure to get yield of paddy ?
 2. Am Sudago nadeb nut har jig-den-yi ?
 3. Nol hey am ham ale sangmu deb-dibuk mene deneri ?
 4. Am akiam bagde bo no kede la hogo malak dana ?
165. 1. Now we use fertiliser, but it is not available
 2. Sija ngnt fertiliser pogden ho iye godama
 3. Seje ngole fertiliser ham meneden haptel amegma
 4. Ngonu ampeh mipeh ranadanh hodah hobodu nolo, a

166. 1. How do you decide about cultivation ?
2. Huggeb nut mongo ngam hang be ning sugeden ?
3. Rong ngo rikse ham hog hayang be no benbek den ?
4. — — —
167. 1. Do all in the villages Dark together in cultivation ?
2. Nampum nyiye lekiage rongo nyidenegi ?
3. Nampam nyi melang hey lekin gube rog:ngo ridenere ?
4. Nawa la rekh meh leken gobo rada-narah ?
168. 1. The men cut big tree, small jungles and burnt the jhum
2. Nyisen metam paden hoe morongum pakaden hoge imreden
3. Nyiga hadd hey sangney nete bu ham tangden
4. Nyoru ham pakak den hoge eme rekden

MEDICAL

169. 1. What is wrong with you ?
2. No hog ge nyikia pan ?
3. Nam hog rippa ?
4. No hogo pa ?
170. 1. I have cut my hand
2. Nga alak-a, Pasupan
3. Ngo ngak Lak ham Pajek cupa
4. Ngo ngaga:ak meh pasupa

171. 1. How did you cut your hand ?
2. Na hog geb alakam pasupan ?
3. No hog hayang be nake lak ham pijek Supan ?
4. Hogo bo mofono noga lak mah pasu-pana ?
172. 1. I cut it with my dao
2. Ngo nga oyange pasupam
3. Ngo ngak oryuk hey panesupan
4. Ngo ngaga chegye hey pasuna
173. 1. What medicines will you put on it ?
2. Hog derap pe-so-at-tayen ?
3. Nake ongne ham no hogu hey nene terene ?
4. Hemeh no hogo darap lok malak tanah ?
174. 1. I would have used leaves of arum
2. Ngo enge okam menten
3. Ngo enyi nane ham nene suri cho
4. Ngo enye neyney lokga manatanah
175. 1. Have you other medicine ?
2. No derapasa dog-dere ?
3. No neney se ashak go doge deuri ?
4. No Lungsak derap dogerah ?
176. 1. Do you know how to make this ?
2. No dung pay hag gob neg den ?
3. No sum medd be chingdeneri ?
4. Same medebo no chengrah ?
177. 1. No, only some men in the village know
2. Matuge jegen chinti
3. Ma nampam to nyi kyegu ne chintek den
4. Moh, nawa nyi hey akin-anyi go chentak panah

178. 1. Did you suffer before ?
2. No otuho echinere ?
3. No atuk ho achi neri ?
4. Atok ho no achi banareh ?
179. 1. Yes; I suffer before
2. E ngo otuho echipan
3. E ngo atuk ho achch pen
4. Om ngo achi pana atok ho
180. 1. What is that wound in your leg ?
2. Nag ale hog une do:pan ?
3. Nak lapa ungney he hogu hey ?
4. Nokka le ga ungna he hogo rey ?
181. 1. I fell down and injured
2. Ngo ge:netupan
3. Ngo gikla tup pen
4. Ngo giak to tono ungna gepanah
182. 1. I will give you medicine for it
2. Ngo hogab na, derap Jitayen
3. If Nam ngo ho gube nene ji:te-den
4. Ho gabo nam ngo darab bitanah
183. 1. Have you ever had dysentery ?
2. No lok-kam eju dote nyitonere ?
3. No ichang dole lok rit nere ?
4. No loko echang Mabarey ?
184. 1. Had you any other disease ?
2. No log hog achi nyito nere ?
3. No ashak achi aku lok chip:neri ?
4. No ashak achi-ayak dorey ?
185. 1. Yes, I had headache
2. E ngo log dumipodum chipan
3. Ohm ngo dumpo domchi chiten
4. Om ngo dompo domchi panah

186. 1. Did you take any medicine ?
2. No Log derap detenere ?
3. No achiake debe neney det neri ?
4. No nyo darap nobarey ?
187. 1. Yes, I took medicine from the Government doctor
2. E ngo log Sarkari doctor alo derep natun
3. Om ngo Sorkari doctor ho nene se naten
4. Om ngo garmen daktar galo derap naponah
188. 1. What are the common diseases here ?
2. So hog hog ne echi chiden ?
3. So hog-hog doli he chidney ?
4. Soga hogo hogo doli dopanah ?
189. 1. These are the common diseases here
2. So atasibo echie
3. So sonya dote he
4. So ga hey hey dole dopanah
190. 1. The river is far off from the village
2. Ho pabunge nam-pum soge a:dopan
3. Soko hey nampam hoge adu ale pa
4. Asi hey nawa tologa ado allapanah
191. 1. The water there is not sufficient
2. Alo isie jotema
3. Ho ish he lote yama
4. Asi akiam ma
192. 1. We shall try to do it before you come
2. Ngul no ha:madebe meha tayin
3. Som ngule nok hachi made ham rikfa debe rikka teden
4. Nokka chimodala ngonu hemey redebo rakitana.

CRAFTS

193. 1. You have beautiful coat on
2. No enyajab eji ko!pa
3. Nake Lalek Konam heyanya Jakpa
4. No anya bogo coat Kopa
194. 1. Where did you get it from ?
2. No hog-loge napan ?
3. Som no hog loge napan ?
4. Hey no hogo lok nonah ?
195. 1. My wife made it for me
2. Ngog nyihinge ngo gabe Mopan
3. Si ngak nifang hey ngake gube nej pen
4. Ngoka wifang mabinah
196. 1. Do you know weaving ?
2. No eji chumla pare ?
3. No eji chumlak pen ri ?
4. No eji chomlak rey ?
197. 1. Have you any loom ?
2. No lum dog-pare ?
3. No taping dop neri ?
4. No tano doge panareh ?
198. 1. Yes, every woman has her own loom
2. E meleng nyime lum dog pan
3. Om nyime aki hey atu-atu boge tapin doge den
4. Om; aki nyime atoboga tano doge ana
199. 1. Where do you get the cotton ?
2. No/Nul cottonve hog loge nag-den ?
3. Nol rey chakmang ham hog loge naden ?
4. Noga chakmang hey hogolok nonah ?

200. 1. We grow cotton on our field
2. Ngulu Mongo lo cottonem den-nag
3. Ngul atu hey Mongo lu chakmang leden
4. Ngonu chakmang atobo rekh la lidanah
201. 1. Who has made the fine cane basket ?
2. Ye anye al-be asopapi meden ?
3. Hei hey anya ale be aso egye mepne ?
4. Anya alla aso agey hey higa manah ?
202. 1. I myself have made it
2. Ngo atubue sim mesupan
3. Som ngo atu bue mosh pen
4.
203. 1. Do women also make cane article ?
2. Nyime kon asojem medenere ?
3. Nyime hekam aso jumu med nere ?
4. Nime pen aso darap modonarey
204. 1. No, it is a man job
2. Ma si nyigag jeme
3. Ma si nyiga gadd ge jumu he
4. Moh he nyiga ga risasu
205. 1. Do you not use bamboo ?
2. Noe nge mendan re ?
3. Nule e/eye mene masneri ?
4. No eye Mana more ?
206. 1. What other articles you make ?
2. Hoge nul hog lu:Sa jer-me lu:sa meden ?
3. No hog lungsak derap hamfik mede dene ?
4. No hogo longsa darap matanah ?

EDUCATION

207. 1. Do you read in a school ?
2. No school pori dene ye ?
3. No school lo poryu denri ?
4. No school lo gede narey ?
208. 1. What class do you read in ?
2. No hedego poriden ?
3. No hed-ho poryu den ?
4. No hedi go poripana ?
209. 1. I read in class V
2. Ngo jab bgog poriden
3. Ngo class a:ngu ho poriden
4. Ngo class jab:ngo ham poridena
210. 1. How many students are there in your school ?
2. Nog school ho hemi hedigo doden ?
3. Nak school ho hed-go hemi doden ?
4. Nok school ho hemi ha hidi go dopa ?
211. 1. There are 16 students in my class
2. Ngog class ho eying la agh go doden
3. Ngo class ho hemi eriang le akki go dodene
4. Ngolu si hemi chamla aki go dopa
212. 1. How many teachers are there in our school ?
2. Ngul school ho mastere ek go do:pan ?
3. Ngul school hu master hay ak-go dopen ?
4. Ngonu school ho hedi go master dopa ?

213. 1. There are four teachers in our school
 2. Nguluge school ho mastere ep pigo do pan
 3. Ngolge school ho master he ape go dodh
 4. Ngulr school si master he apri go dopa
214. 1. How many subjects are taught in your class ?
 2. Nog class ho hedigo subject Porigeden ?
 3. Hedd subject gu nok class ho poryu-geden ?
 4. No school ho hedi subject go rige do ?
215. 1. We have three subjects
 2. Nguluge subject anmgo
 3. —do—
 4. Ngulu subject am go rido
216. 1. Which subject do you like best ?
 2. Hog subject am gubden ?
 3. Hog subject ham no atte yaachuk hindo ?
 4. No hogo subject ham all a yo hindo ?
217. 1. Do you not like Arithmetic ?
 2. No ongko im al be mimodene ?
 3. No angko ham ale bu hingma denri ?
 4. No ongko ham alla hingmore ?
218. 1. No, I find it very difficult
 2. Ma, ngo hem al be mimaden
 3. Ma, hom ngo migu anyang-Achu himpa do
 4. Ma, Sam ngo rinio ma
219. 1. I am weak in Arithmetic
 2. Ngo angko em rinyi madin
 3. Ngo angko ham Monyu maden
 4. Ngo sam Minioma

220. 1. Practice it will become easy
2. Menyo ben nyilo at tien
3. Renyok bolo ale terino
4. Renyoto Si are rapio sasu
221. 1. Is the school in your village ?
2. Noge nampung ho school ded neye ?
3. School hey nok nampa, ho dodh nere ?
4. No nampin ho school dore ?
222. 1. Will the village build a house for a school here ?
2. Nam pum nyiye school nam meta yeure ?
3. Nampam nyi-he school gube nam nej teri-nore ?
4. So nampin nyi hey school ogu rebre ?
223. 1. Yes, they will gladly do it
2. E bute hemta Metayin
3. E bute bense doma be meterin
4. Eh, nampin nyi he ratana
224. 1. Do your brother go to school ?
2. Nog bore school be e:denere ?
3. Noke brue school angdh neri ?
4. No boro hey school geda nare ?
225. 1. No, he has given up study
2. Ma mie school apapakun
3. Ma mi school ham kayu pokun
4. Moh mairisa yappok ku
226. 1. He does not like to read
2. Mee porinima
3. Me poryu nangkuma
4. Mai rinang moyu ke

- 227: 1. All children must go to school
2. Mile heme school eceb loge
3. Hemi mellang hey school be angto
4. Mellang hime hey school bo gito
228. 1. Do you have any sports and games ?
2. Nu/Nuljunam Panam nyid ni ?
3. No dijok langpak rek|denere ?
4. No sosa nirsa reba donare ?
229. 1. Yes, we have
2. E ngul nyidin
3. E rik dene
4. E ngulu rabadana
- 230: 1. What are they ?
2. Hog neke be ?
3. Hog hefik hey ?
4. Hey hogo fehey ?
231. 1. Tug of war, javelin throw race
2. Pumingunam, Noho Chinam, ju:ranam
3. Oso sem-sunam, Nangkio-chejoknam,
Ryemo-sunam
4. Oso serana; Sangda chikna hoga jukna.

**SOME SPECIAL/PRIESTLY WORDS USED
BY PRIESTS OR COMMON PEOPLE DURING
PUJAS, HUNTING, FISHING AND OTHER
LOCAL CEREMONIES OF THE NISHINGS**

ENGLISH	COMMON WORDS	SPECIAL WORDS
Mother-in-law	Ayi/Ayu	Nyine/Nyangne
Father-in-law	Ate/Atu	Nyine/Nyagne
Youngman	Ya:pa/Yaapa	Tu:de/Tungdi
Oldman	Ya:Kam/Gate	Kong/Bute
Friend	Ajing/Arum	Nyine/Nyibang
Head	Dimpo	Dumte
Ear	Nyuru/Nyurung	Rui/Ronglo
Eye	Enyi/Nyik	Nyime/Nyekme
Arm	Gorbi/Lakpo	Lilo/Lemanglo
Leg	Al/Lepa	Lime/Lemanglo
Neck	Lipo/Langpo	Guli/Langlo
Back	Lam-Ko/Lamku	Hi:te/Hangte
Breast	Sibe/Achoh	E:ji/Nyingduh
Blood	Ui/Ui	Yijum/Hijum
Lung	Hang/Ha	Nyipu/ Nyangpuk
Tongue	Ai/Riutyu	Yol/Ryubung
Skin	Epin/Apin	Pinte/Pintuh
Bone	Alo	Lochi/Lobung
Nose	Ere/Rang	Rite/Ronglang
Tail	Ame/Nyobyung	Nyilo/Nyutung
Beak	Hi:bu/Fibung/ Hibung	Chomo/Filo
Guest	Nyin	Loksang/Nying

ENGLISH	COMMON WORDS	SPECIAL WORDS
Fish	Ngui	Yisi:Kada Ryangch-Kada
Rat	Kubu	Buta/Bungtung
Snake	Teb/Tabb	Biyiteb/Bechang
Bird	Deta/peta	Kuci/Ach-amin
Mithun	Seb/Sebe	Sob/Bote
Fowl	Poru/poruk	Tebi/Tabig
Goat	Sobin/Yabin	Bintu/Bintung
Cow	Se	Garte Se
Ginger	Taki	Kisu/Kichung
Onion	Talap	Laplu/Lapre
Leave	Kohomag/Name	Hompur
Wine/Bear	Opong/opo	idi/Gyangch
Rice	Ecin/Achin	Cimbum/ Chinbum
Meat	Edin/Adin	Di-pe/Dingla
Dao	Olyo/Oriuk	iri ireg/Sujj
Stone	Ete/Etang	Limo Liyo/ Langmo-Langyo
Tree	Sen/Sangney	Tir ngum yem- ji/Sang-regh
House	Nam	Ping-giyap/ Nanlo/Pingbang
Village	Pinplo Nam pam	Ping-giyap/ Nanlo/Pingbung lepe/leriang- Namchang
Road	Lam-pya/Laung	Loy/Lamda
Step	El-bya/Batam	Byaota/Byagih

ENGLISH	COMMON WORDS	SPECIAL WORDS
Door	Eyap/Ariap	Yab/Ryabgu
Cultivation	Rougo	Tiyi/Namtung
Field	Rungo	Namtu/Namtung
Sewing	Emcci/Amchi/ leu	Dokum cin-nyi/ Mitang-Migrang Semi
Sun	Donyi	iji/Ejang
Moon	Polo/Pol	Bipol/polu
Water	Ish	Rulom/Haigh
Fire	Ime/eme	Miyum/Moyum
Soil	Kede/kedi	Diku/changtene
Rice powder	ite/etag	Hatap/Etang
Beau	Do:na/piring	Ide
Bow	iyi/Eri	Yir/yi:dum
Dmow	Upu/opok	pu/poglo
Knife	yo:chi/ Ryokchek	irr
Rice	Em-bin/Ambin	Chirmi/Charmi
Millet	Temi/Tami	Di
Pumpkin	Tap/Tape	Pat/pete
Colmbu	Moku/Mekung	Kude/Ledh
Brinjal	ba:yom/Byayam	Yomde
Banana	Kopa/Kopak	Pat/pak:te
Chilli	Teyir/Nyamdek	Yirdi/dekrig
Salt	Al/Alu	Locin

PART : D

LIST OF INFORMANTS

Seppa : 1. Sri Tayo Changrang. Age—23 yrs.
Vill : Tawe, P.O. Lada, Cheppa.

2. Sri Sonlom Natung. Age—30 yrs.
Vill : Lamdang, P.O. Seppa.

3. Sri Dake Taku. Age—22 yrs.
Vill : Pabna, P.O. Seppa.

4. Sri Nina Taku. Age—28 yrs.
Vill & P.O. Seppa.

Koloriang : 1. Sri Mongdo Babung. Age—23 yrs.
Vill : Mangdo, P.O. Damin.

2. Sri Francis Bengia. Age—22 yrs.
Vill : Pinging, P.O. Koloriang.

3. Sri Bengia Tapiam. Age—32 yrs.
Vill : Tayeng, P.O. Koloriang.

Nyapin : 1. Sri Jarak Kama. Age—20 yrs.
Vill : Gagu, P.O. Nyapin.

2. Sri Jader Nani. Age—19 yrs.
Vill : Nyapin, P.O. Nyapin.

3. Sri Jarak Yaku. Age—20 yrs.
Vill : Gagu, P.O. Nyapin.

